FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 219

9 November 1984

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KOSTYLEV CITES REAGAN'S RECORD ON ARMS CONTROL

LD082029 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS -- Tass commentator Valeriy Kostylev writes:

Answering questions at a press conference in Los Angeles on Wednesday, President to the United States Ronald Reagan said that the United States is "prepared" to continue talks on arms control. The President even expressed the "wish" that the Soviet Union "join" the United States in an effort to hold talks.

So, if the President's words are to be believed, he is concerned in earnest over the fact that there are no talks with the Soviet Union and it is the Soviet side that is found wanting.

But it is the essence of the policy of the present U.S. Administration that when it comes to taking concrete measures in the sphere of lessening the threat of nuclear war, easing tension in the world, Washington either leaves constructive proposals of the USSR unanswered or tries to slander the peaceful policy of the Soviet side.

Washington's ruling circles have been conducting this practice for many years. They adhere to this practice in such vitally important matters as strategic arms limitation and reduction, nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

The stand of the United States of America in the questions of arms limitation and reduction, first of all as far as nuclear weapons go, is the stand of deadlocks. The United States is not only blocking the road the new agreements, but it is also undermining those arrangements that had been achieved previously.

Washington's approach to the problem of curbing the arms race is such that by all laws of logic and common sense it cannot be described as anything but absurd. In Washington's opinion the road to disarmament is through the unrestrained intensification of the arms race. It is precisely this utter absurdity that is at the basis of the United States policy in the most important questions of war and peace.

A serious approach to the assessment of the sincerity of President Reagan's statements about his striving for talks with the USSR presupposes the analysis of his record in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction, Washington's practical actions. [sentence as received] And they show that in nearly four years of its stay in power the present U.S. Administration has not signed a single agreement on arms limitation, has given up the earlier agreed upon and signed treaties on the limitation of undergound nuclear weapon tests, and on peaceful nuclear explosions, disrupted the talks on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, on the anti-satillite systems, on the limitation of deliveries and sale of conventional armaments.

By these steps it utterly discredited itself as a sincere partner in talks. It is not for nothing that THE NEW YORK TIMES worte that Reagan comes out against literally every previous agreement with the USSR in the sphere of arms control and that Reagan's proposals at the talks with Moscow were so far so obviously lopsided that this shows the lack of any striving for a serious dialogue.

The words Ronald Reagan said immediately after his re-election as President for a second term would be good if they reflected the United States' real stand in matters of disarmament. It is vitally important problems that are posed and mankind's destiny depends on their solution. [sentence as received]

REAGAN URGED TO CONFIRM PEACEFUL STAND WITH DEEDS

LD091201 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov

The American public is waiting for President Ronald Reagan to confirm by concrete deeds his words about the striving for peace and disarmament, Michael Mawby, member of the leadership of the Sane Political Action Committee, has told a press conference here. The White House chief may prove his desire for peace, he said, by stopping the Central Intelligence Agency's subversive activity in Central America, scrapping the programmes of deploying space armaments and inter-continental ballistic missiles MX and advancing proposals with a view to reducing nuclear armaments.

The American people are sincerely striving for an end to the arms race, the press conference was told by Paul Simon (Democrat, from Illinois) elected to the U.S. Senate for the first time. His election programme included a call for a nuclear freeze. The legislator urged the President and Congress of the United States to apply maximum effort to achieve arms control accords with the Soviet Union.

CSSR, POLISH ENVOYS SPEAK AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD082154 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 8 TASS -- Head of Czechoslavakia's delegation, Ambassador O. Pavlovsky addressed the Stockholm Conference on Wednesday. He emphasized the importance of exerting every effort to achieve progress at the forum. The speaker refuted allegations of representatives of certain NATO countries that Warsaw Treaty countries "do not want" such a progress.

Touching upon the question of forming the "working structure" of the conference (the setting up of working groups to discuss in detail the items on the forum's agenda), O. Pavlovsky stressed: "We believe it is desirable to create such working structure that will ensure the discussion of all proposals, on a basis of equality and in a balanced way. We believe this is the only way to ensure the progress of the Stockholm Conference".

Head of Poland's delegation, Ambassador Kanarski, pointed in his speech to the existing connection between the progress at the talks of 35 states in Stockholm and the political situation in the world. The course and results of the Stockholm forum depend in a considerable degree on the situation in the world, Poland's representative said. Does this mean, however, that the conference cannot make progress if detente is not fully restored? No it doesn't. The conference can make progress, first, if all its participants show a political good will, sscond, if the decisions of the conference have a political and military meaning. It is important that these decisions could have an effect on the situation in Europe and on East-West relations.

If, for instance, arrangements on the proposal for refraining from the first use of nuclear weapons, or on non-use of force are acheived, these would be most important political decisions capable of exerting a positive influence on the international situation.

Kanarski rejected the assertion earlier made at the conference by the head of the FRG delegation Zitron that global aspects of security should not be considered at the given forum. From our viewpoint, there exist three aspects of security -- national, regional and global, the Polish representative said. And all the three of them are present in Stockholm. So every step taken at the conference should be viewed from these three aspects.

U.S. CONTINUES 'FABRICATIONS' ON CHEMICAL ARMS USE

PM081453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Col O. Georgiyev commentary under the rubric "The Facts Show": "How 'Evidence' Is Fabricated"]

[Text] In an attempt to blacken the USSR's policy, the U.S. Administration has repeatedly tried in recent years to palm off on the world community false "reports" about the alleged "use of Soviet chemical weapons" in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. The slander contained in these "reports" has been repeatedly refuted by authoritative international organizations and well-known scientists, including American scientists. However, these denials, which have placed official Washington in a downright foolish position more than once, have not put an end to the conveyor belt of lies set in motion in the United States.

As has become known from materials of the Afghan BAKHTAR news agency, the U.S. special services, in an attempt to fabricate new "evidence", have sent chemical grenades, mines, and shells to the gangs operating in Afghanistan in recent months. According to statements by former counterrevolutionaries who recently came over to the side of the people, instructions on use were also received with these munitions. Questionnaires already filled out with replies on the results of chemical weapons use were also sent from Pakistan. According to plans elaborated in the United States, chemical weapons are to be used primarily against the peaceful population. And they are required to be sued in such a way that the blame for the killings can be transferred to the Afghan Army and units of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. As "material evidence" the bandits are ordered to send to Peshawar photographs of poisoned people, animals, and vegetation, water and soil samples from polluted areas, and also tape and video recordings of conversations with "eyewitnesses" of chemical weapons use. The bandits are recommended not to spare the peaceful population in order to make this "factual" material more vivid.

The U.S. slander campaign around the mythical "use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan" does not abate, since it is an integral part of the psychological warfare, the "crusade" against communism, declared by Washington. This lying propaganda campaign is designed, in particular, to divert attention from the monstrous crime committed by the Pentagon in the Amazon basin, in northeast Brazil. As has already been reported, more than 7,000 people have died and irreparable damage has been done to the flora and fauna as a result of tests carried out by the Pentagon of two new types of highly toxic substances. This vile act provoked angry condemnation throughout the world. The broad campaign of lies and slander mounted by the U.S. propaganda services is also designed as a cover for the U.S. war departments' sinister plans to build up its own chemical arsenal. The United States currently has at its disposal very large stocks of chemical weapons, whose basis is more than 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve-paralyzing toxic substances. Recently, the United States has been shifting considerable numbers of chemical weapons and means for combat use to West European states, primarily the FRG. According to a recent admission by U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allies Armed Forces in Europe, more than 10,000 tons of chemical munitions are ready for immediate use in depots in West Europe in the event of a "crisis situation." The translatlantic slanderers are pursuing other goals as well. They would like to discredit by any means the noble mission of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan and cause strife between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. In addition, by fanning this lying campaign, U.S. military and political circles doubtless wish to erase from human memory as rapidly as possible the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism during the aggression in Indochina. During that period, more than 100,000 tons of various toxic chemicals were poured into Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. More than 2 million Vi namese people suffered as a result of the unprecedentedly large-scale chemical wa . The facts reveal the criminal designs of those who are preparing the latest fabrication.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE

PM081147 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Leaders of Socialist Countries' Youth Organizations"]

[Text] The consultative conference of leaders of the socialist countries' youth organization was held in Moscow on 3 November. Taking part in its work were delegations from: the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union [DCYU] headed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the DCYU Central Committee; the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] headed by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union headed by Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; the Free German Youth [FDJ] headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee; the Union of Young Communists of Cuba [UJC] headed by Conrado Martinez Corona, second secretary of the UJC National Committee; the League of People's Revolutionary Youth of Laos headed by (Phanduangchit Vongsa), secretary of the League of People's Revolutionary Youth of Laos Central Committee; the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League headed by (Tserendorzhiyn Narangerel), first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee; the Socialist Unions of Polist Youth and Students headed by Jerzy Szmadjzinski, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth National Board, and including Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the Union of Rural Youth National Board, Ryszard Wosinski, commander of the Polish Scout Union, and Cesary Droszcz, chairman of the Association of Polish Students Main Council; the Union of Communist Youth of Romania [UTC] headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee; the All-Union Lenin Komsomol headed by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth [SSM] headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the SSM Central Committee.

Those taking part in the conference exchanged information on the activity of the youth unions in fulfilling the decisions made by the congresses of their countries' communist and workers parties and experience of young people's ideological-political, labor, military-patriotic, and international education. There was an exchange of opinions on ways to improve multilateral and bilateral cooperation between the fraternal youth organizations.

It was unanimously noted that the further expansion and intensification of cooperation will promote the successful fulfillment of the tasks that the communist and workers parties have set the younger generations of the fraternal countries, the improvement of young people's education in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism and loyalty to the ideals of socialism and peace, the enhancement of young people's labor activeness and their contribution to the consolidation of the economic and defense might of their countries and of the entire socialist community, and to the implementation of the results of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, the stepping up of the struggle against bourgeois propaganda, and young men and women's class tempering and civil and moral establishment.

Those taking part in the conference discussed questions of stepping up young people's struggle for peace and preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, International Youth Year, and other topical aspects of the international youth movement. It was emphasized that preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory is one of the fraternal youth unions' most important tasks.

In this connection, it was noted that the holding of the "Memory" patriotic youth affairs relay to mark this notable date will serve to further improve the education of young men and women in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the fraternal parties and peoples and is a new manifestation of the loyalty of the socialist countries' younger generation to the ideas of proletarian socialist internationalism.

Those taking part in the conference stressed that the young men and women of the socialist community countries, together with the world's progressive youth, have always marched in the vanguard of the festival movement, actively upheld its ideals in the international arena, and are now carrying out effective preparations for the 12th world youth forum. The certainty was voiced that the Moscow festival will be a major antiwar, anti-imperialist event for the younger generation and a graphic demonstration of solidarity with the struggle of youth and students against imperialism and reaction and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The conference of leaders of the socialist countries' youth unions took place in a fraternal atmosphere, in a spirit of full mutual understanding, cordiality, and friendship.

On behalf of their countries' young men and women, the participants in the conference conveyed to the Soviet people, the CPSU, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, and the Lenin Komsomol warm congratulations in connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mishin Addresses Meeting

PM081145 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] Meetings have been held at the Komsomol Central Committee with delegations from the youth unions of Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the CSSR, and the SFRY that took part in the work of the third session of the international preparatory committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, informed the representatives of the socialist countries' youth organizations of the Lenin Komsomol's activities in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in Young People's Communist Education." He also spoke about the tasks stemming from the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

During the meetings, the need was stressed to step up the ideological-political, labor, moral military-patriotic, and international education of young men and women and to improve the style, forms, and methods of the young communist organizations' work. There was a constructive exchange of opinions on questions of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism and the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, the struggle for peace, and the expansion and intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries' youth organizations.

CURRENT RELEVANCE OF LENIN'S DECREE ON PEACE

PM090854 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[Ernst Genri article under the "Thoughts of a Journalist" rubric: "According to Lenin's Decree"]

[Excerpts] November 8, 1917...the war, now into its 4th year, is in full swing. The world is awash with blood, millions of people have died, and still more have been crippled for life. The people do not know whether this war will ever end. A war for what? For the interests of some millionaires who have clashed....

Petrograd, the same day. The streets are full of exultant people. Strangers embrace each other, and women cry for joy. What has happened?

It is reported that the second all-Russian congress of soviets has adopted the decree on peace signed by V.I. Lenin, the head of the new revolutionary government. It is proposed that all peoples and governments initiate talks immediately and without delay on concluding a democratic peace, a peace without annexation or indemnity.

More than two-thirds of a century, an entire human lifespan, have passed. It would be a mistake to assume that Lenin's decree on peace can be thought of today as just a document from the archives. It is a specific living policy that is still topical. Rereading it, you can see for yourself that the Soviet Union's present foreign policy is totally imbued with the same spirit and full of the same content. One need only recall the numerous Soviet proposals made recently on the question of the arms race.

True, it is now a question not of stopping a world war, but of preventing one. However, the essence of the proposals remains the same: To reach accord in such a way as to secure mankind's interests and seriously guarantee its security. The main difference is that, whereas in World War I, when machine guns, tanks, and cruisers were used, and 10 million people died, this time -- if, despite the Soviet peace proposals, a third world war using nuclear and space weapons breaks out -- hundreds of millions of people will perish.

Certain scientists are now bluntly talking about the possibility of the end of man's existence as a biological species. Therefore, it is criminal to eternally wait for a resolution of the question of ending military confrontation between powers.

Looking at Moscow's policy recently, any unbiased person would discover that all the USSR's proposals boil down to one thing: The implementation of peaceful coexistence between the two social systems in the world. The decree on peace in November 1917 was the start. It is just as certain that imperialism, on various pretexts, for various motives, and through various governments, continues to prepare for aggressive wars.

When Washington, with the help of varied diplomatic subterfuge, postpones or delays resolution of the main disputes, it does so in order to achieve eventual military supremacy over the socialist community countries. A surprise "disabling" first strike is planned sooner or later. However, Moscow consistently continues with the policy of Lenin's decree on peace.

The decree said that peace must be without annexation or indemnity. This is also what is intended in the Soviet proposals addressed to the Western powers.

The decree on peace envisaged intervention by the peoples themselves in international politics. The Soviet Union today welcomes the immense scale of the movement of all the peoples for peace in all countries.

The decree on peace categorically rejected secret diplomacy. The USSR took that position then and takes the same position now.

The decree demands that the independence of the colonial and dependent countries be recognized. Who can deny that in our time the Soviet Union has been doing everything to strengthen that independence?

The decree on peace pointed out that Soviet diplomacy presents no ultimatums and agrees to examine other countries' proposals. Is Moscow really making some kind of ultimatum now?

In December 1917, the Soviet Union's readiness to conclude mutually advantageous trade agreements with the bourgeois countries was mentioned. It is well known that even today the USSR conducts widespread trade with the capitalist countries and strives to liberate this trade from artificial obstacles on the part of anti-Soviet forces.

Lenin and Soviet diplomacy always resolutely opposed interference by one state in the internal affairs of another. Everyone is aware that the Soviet Union takes the same stance today in connection with the events in Poland or the situation in Afghanistan, for instance.

In the decree on peace, Lenin insisted on the immediate commencement of peace negotiations. Speeches by current Soviet leaders and public figures invariably stress the imperative need for the West to end the dangerous confrontation with the USSR and switch to good-neighborly relations among all countries.

Yes, the decree on peace's program in 1917 is essentially Moscow's program in the eighties. The struggle for peace begun by the founder of the Soviet state immediately after the socialist revolution has been and remains constant.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN REELECTION

PM081209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "After the U.S. Election"]

[Text] New York -- On the day itself, everything seemed to quiet down. Neither the contenders' mutual accusations nor the loud declarations about who would cope better with the duties of president were to be heard. This was the day that America went to the polls.

By evening the television screens began flashing out the news.

I was watching a program on ABC. A map of America was spread out in front of moderators Jennings and Brinkley. One by one the states "fell" to R. Reagan and G. Bush, the Republican contenders for the U.S. presidency and vice presidency. At around 2000, Brinkley, who has covered numerous election campaigns in his lifetime, stated authoritatively:

"It looks like everything is settled. The Democrats have lost the race for the White House on every count."

According to the preliminary figures, Reagan received over 51 million votes, or 59 percent of the total votes cast during the presidential election, while Mondale received about 36 million votes (or 41 percent). This has given Reagan a decisive majority in the crucial aspect of the election: the number of electors who will officially choose the president in December; he has 525 votes out of 538.

In addition to the presidential and vice presidential elections, the United States also reelected one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives on the same day. The distribution of seats remained essentially as before, with the Republican Party retaining its small majority. As for the House of Representatives, the Democrats remain in the majority there.

The Republican Party leadership and President Reagan himself immediately began claiming his reelection as a display of "nationwide support" for the domestic and foreign policies pursued by the administration for the past 4 years. The Republican leaders are issuing statements to the effect that a "nationwide mandate" has now been given to "finish the work begun by the administration." As in the 1980 election, fewer than one-half of those Americans entitled to vote actually voted for Reagan. According to official figures, there are 174 million U.S. citizens entitled to vote, whereas the number of voters registered to vote in this election campaign totaled only about 115 million.

As observers here are noting, an important factor in the R. Reagan-G. Bush victory was that, from the very outset, the Republicans were united and monolithic in the campaign against the Democrats. As for the Democrats, during several months of primary elections prior to the San Francisco convention in July, they had not only W. Mondale running for the party's nomination for the presidency, but also Senator G. Hart from Colorado, the black public figure J. Jackson, and, in the initial stages, several other candidates. Rubbing their hands with glee, the Republicans observed this internecine wrangling with the utmost pleasure. Then there were quite frequent reminders about the statements of Hart and Jackson themselves, who characterized Mondale as a "weak leader incapable of coping with the problems facing the country."

Nor is there any doubt that R. Reagan, who "came across" well on television, was helped by the fact that he conducted his election campaign on a wave of jingoistic patriotism and played on the theme of "economic recovery" (which, in fact, is connected not with "Reaganomics" but with the cyclical character of capitalist production).

Posing as a President who is firm and decisive on international questions, Reagan managed to enlist the support of those people usually regarded as average Americans. Add to this the millions of dollars contributed to the Reagan-Bush election campaign by the major monopolies and the arms and aerospace concerns, and the picture will be complete.

Another not insignificant factor in the Republicans' presidential election victory consists in the fact that the President and his entourage, aware of how much America has been frightened by the Washington administration's militarist course, have recently been delivering speeches with increasing frequency regarding their "peaceful intentions" and their "desire" for arms control, primarily nuclear arms control.

Even though the Democrats were sharply critical of the White House's adventurist foreign policy and its interventionist line in Central America throughout the election campaign, the impression one has is that the leaders of the "donkey" party still could not bring the most important problem of the present day -- the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe -- to the fore.

In its attempts to win votes, the old Washington administration, which has now become the new one, offered the voters a host of promises. As people here believe, it is important to ensure that the President and his immediate entourage respond with deeds to the main requirement, not only of Americans, but of all people in the world -- namely, to try to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe and achieve arms control.

ZORIN ASSESSES RESULTS OF U.S. ELECTIONS

LD082126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Valentin Zorin report from Washington]

[Text] Nothing unexpected happened during the presidential elections. The former occupant of the White House is to stay there for another 4 years. It can be boldly stated that such an election race outcome had been planned long before Americans went to the polls -- not to mention the fact that they had to choose between policies that were equally remote from the interests and needs of the American working people.

During the time leading up to the elections, the whole political mechanism was geared up to keep the Republican administration in office. This administration has provided the country's biggest monopolies with their greatest profits ever. In the past 4 years, the interests of the Pentagon and the military-industrial concerns that stand behind the Pentagon have guided the activities of the Republican leadership. It is no surprise that the real center of economic and political power in the United States has again put its money on the Republican Party. Hundreds of millions of dollars poured in to finance its campaign. Americans were literally deafened by the massive propaganda campaign.

Nevertheless, the second most important goal that the Republican leadership had set itself was not reached. It failed to gain control of Congress. Millions of Americans preferred not to play any part in the voting and boycotted elections in which there was no real choice.

The many months of electioneering in the United States are over. The sweet talking and lavish promises have died down. Americans are now pondering what the Republican administration policies will be like in the years ahead. It is already obvious that they will not be easy years. The clouds are gathering on the United States' economic horizon and there are no grounds for believing that the Republican administration will change its habit of shifting burdens onto the working people.

The flywheel of the arms race has been set spinning at top speed, and the military-industrial concerns have not the slightest intention of giving up their profits. During the election campaign, Washington politicians said a good deal of peaceloving words -- this was in consideration of the voters' mood -- and this had its effect on the election results. What their actions will be only time will tell.

MOVE TOWARD BETTER U.S.-USSR TIES 'IMPERATIVE'

PM081423 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Is a Shift Towards Better Relations Possible?"]

[Text] For several years now the U.S. authorities have been literally sledgehammering fragile international treaties and agreements, especially those relating to arms limitation. And doing so again and again, as at present, under cover of the bare-faced lie that the Soviet Union is violating its commitments. A TASS statement published in the Soviet press on October 21 enumerates highly important agreements which the United States has violated and for the torpedoing of which it blames the Soviet Union. The statement points out that "whereas the USSR strictly and unfailingly abides by the treaties and agreements concluded, the United States has embarked on practical actions aimed at circumvention and direct violation of international commitments, at disrupting normal interstate relations."

Clearly, such actions are incompatible with the U.S. leaders' professions of a desire for peace, for constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

In these circumstances is a shift possible towards better Soviet-American relations, on which the international climate to so great an extent depends? "Unfortunately," Konstantin Chernenko said in his answers to questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST, "so far there are no grounds to speak of such a shift in Soviet-U.S. relations as an accomplished fact. Is such a shift possible? I shall give an unequivocal answer to this question: Yes, it is possible." Solution of the problems Konstantin Chernenko spoke of in his answers to the American interviewer (for interview see elsewhere in this issue) could get the issue off the ground.

The solution of these problems is not only possible, but also imperative, inasmuch as there is no rational alternative to the constructive development of Soviet-American relations. But the powers that be in the United States today display no sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. This is evident from their policy of seeking military superiority over the USSR, of trying to bleed our economy white by means of the arms race, of establishing their domination over the world. They are pursuing this policy with stubborn tenacity. And presumably will continue to do so until they realize its utter futility. It will be remembered that they denied us recognition for sixteen years, until they came to see that the USSR was a force without which there could be no normal conduct of international affairs. Internal and external circumstances, and at times both taken together, compelled the U.S. rulers to co-operate with the Soviet Union in the first half of the 1970's and earlier, for instance, during World War II and at the time of the establishment of the United Nations.

Forty years ago, in October 1944, preliminary negotiations on the drafting of the charter of the then future world organization were completed in Dumbarton Oaks. Less than a year after the Dumbarton Oaks talks, the United Nations was founded. Commemorating that event on United Nations Day, October 24, the Soviet people demonstrated their wholehearted approval of Soviet foreign policy, which is aimed at preventing nuclear war, safeguarding and strengthening peace, checking the arms buildup and at disarmament, at extending co-operation among the nations; they demonstrated their support of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, including those put forward at the 39th UN General Assembly.

Soviet public opinion holds the policy and actions of the United States and its closest allies responsible for the serious deterioration of the international situation. Hence the need for the peoples of the UN member states to redouble their efforts to combat the danger of war. Our people, who made the decisive contribution to victory in World War II - a victory of historic significance for peace and social progress, a victory which led to the emergence, with the active participation of the USSR, also of the United Nations -- are fully determined not to allow any repetition of the catastrophe of war.

Today on the election arena the invisible rulers of America, through their political mouthpieces, invoke the Almighty and morality while actually paving the way to the most amoral of all objectives - a nuclear Armageddon. But the time will come when under the pressure of reality, under the pressure of world opinion, under the influence of the peaceful foreign policy and might of the USSR and the entire socialist community, the United States will be compelled to realize the utter groundlessness of its claims to world domination and to correct its course for the sake of its own interests. The Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko stressed, stands for good relations with the United States. A desire on the latter's part to build relations on an equal basis, to mutual advantage and in the interests of peace will be met with understanding in Moscow.

BURLATSKIY RESPONDS TO KENNAN NEW YORKER LETTER

PM081515 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 9

[Excerpt from George Kennan letter to THE NEW YORKER and Fedor Burlatskiy's response: "We Must Not Go to War!" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The weekly THE NEW YORKER has published under the heading "Letter to an American" a letter from George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and one of the organizers of the "movement to save the ABM limitation treaties." Below we publish an extract from the letter concerning fundamental problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and a letter to Mr. George Kennan from F. Burlatskiy, our political observer and vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences.

George Kennan to an American

You will undoubtedly be surprised at my sudden missive but I have decided to address this letter to you because in our day, of all those who are close to the supreme power in Washington you are the only one with honesty and sincerity when it comes to attempts to spare us from a world catastrophe.

Irrespective of who wins the forthcoming elections, the next few months should herald a new period in Soviet-U.S. relations. Despite the fact that there is not a single political problem in relations between our countries that could serve as grounds for war between them, the preparation, material and psychological, for such a war has become a deeply rooted tradition not only for our Armed Forces but also for a considerable proportion of our civilian society.... Hundreds of documents drafted every day in the Pentagon depict the Soviet Union as the "enemy." The U.S. forces' potential is invariably described from the viewpoint of what they can do in confrontation with the Soviet forces in war. Does no one realize that the motive force of this military frenzy of itself exerts a decisive influence on politics?

... We can no longer speak endlessly of war with the Soviet Union and then assert that we are seriously trying to avoid it.

We can no longer try to assure each other of our patriotic vigilance while plucking the strings of heroism and chauvinism in our domestic political speeches and at the same time try to assure the outside world, including our political adversaries, that peace is our only aim.

Decisive significance attaches to the question of war and peace. All the other problems, real or imagined -- Angola, Afghanistan, Central America, human rights, and others -- take second place. There is no time to lose with this decisive problem. But to achieve progress in resolving it (and that is the gist of what I am trying to tell you in my letter), we must look more attentively than hitherto at ourselves, our motives, our conduct, and the processes that form our society. On its own, returning to the conference table is not enough to resolve this problem....

Fedor Burlatskiy to George Kennan

I am sure that despite the differences in their world outlooks and political orientations, Americans and Russians can be friends if they see the main aim of their activity in mitigating the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, particularly if they see a way to this in the fundamental, principled alteration of relations between two great peoples -- the Soviet and American peoples.

My emotional reaction to your "letter to an American" can be explained simply. It seems to be the first time in many years that we have heard from the mouth of a major U.S. politician and public figure sincere, profound words of common sense. Some 40 years ago the United States was preparing for war with the USSR. But now it has become particularly obvious that such a war would be suicidal for the American people. U.S. politicians have good reason to be dismayed. No, we cannot fight each other: that would mean mutual destruction. That means no one has the right to prepare such a war.

These ideas do not simply impress us, they have frequently been voiced by our political leaders, scientists, and journalists: Neither the Americans nor Soviet people have any grounds for considering each other enemies. Still less for bringing matters to the point of a war against each other.

There is no doubt that we represent two opposite social systems. But this does not mean in the slightest that war between us is inevitable. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his replies to the questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST, "We do not close our eyes to the fact that we have different social systems and different world outlooks. However, if we constantly remember the responsibility that rests with our two countries, if we gear our policy toward peace and not war, these differences not only do not rule out but, on the contrary, demand that mutual understanding be found."

Why is the United States continuing to assert that the Soviet Union is the number one enemy? In my view this can be explained primarily by the U.S. ruling circles' geopolitical plans and ambitions. The Soviet Union is indeed the main force resisting these circles' claims to the role of leader in the world today that is capable of dictating to and foisting their will on other peoples. Now it is not only we and not only the socialist countries that reject U.S. claims to this role, it has long been rejected by the developing countries. These claims are also being rejected increasingly actively by the peoples of Latin America. In general, pan-Americanism is now unacceptable to the United States' allies: the West European countries and Japan.

I am deeply convinced that U.S. foreign policy will be greatly relieved when it sheds the snakeskin of pan-Americanism and when Americans understand that Soviet people and the Soviet Government have never been enemies of the American people or even the U.S. Government but have resolutely opposed, continue to oppose, and will oppose U.S. geopolitical claims and interference in the affairs of the socialist countries and the affairs of the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

I am also deeply impressed by another idea of yours: the correlation between our global aims and comparatively partial, regional problems. It seems to me that the main thing that the experience of the detente crisis of recent years teaches us is the ability to distinguish fundamental interests from more partial interests. This requires stability in the efforts of both countries to prevent world thermonuclear war, which was enshrined in the well-known documents on the principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States in the early seventies. Fundamental interests require stability in economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation and common efforts in limiting thermonuclear and other armaments. This is particularly important now that the United States is faced with a historic choice: whether or not to begin a new round of the arms race in space, geared to several decades, and to modernize its missile weapons and conventional armaments through the use of technological revolution.

The clash of interests and the different approaches toward the solution of particular, comparatively individual and transient problems, rivalry, struggle, compromises; in no circumstances should all this encroach on the basic foundations of Soviet-U.S. relations. In every case partial problems must be "encapsulated," that is, restricted by a specific framework and localized, as if by local anesthetic while a solution is sought through negotiation methods.

Mr Kennan! I would very much like to believe that your ideas will become the ideas of all Americans. And ultimately, sooner or later -- why not believe it? -- that they will blaze a trail to the White House.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WEINBERGER 24 OCTOBER SPEECH

PM081119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Vikentiy Matveyev under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "If You Cannot Speak the Truth..."]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's passion for public speaking is well known. On 24 October, this member of Reagan's crew added another to his already long list of speeches, describing it himself without excessive modesty as a speech marked by the "utmost accuracy and candor."

Let me recall that, prior to taking up his present post, Weinberger was the vice president of one of the biggest multinational companies in the United States, Bechtel Power Corporation, with subsidiaries in a number of other countries and multimillion dividends.

The fact that the chief of the Pentagon dislikes socialism and favors capitalism is understandable. However, in his desire to promote the interests of big capital tycoons, particularly those in the military-industrial complex, he disregarded the interests of truth in his speech to such an extent that it is appropriate to recall the wise words of the Russian poet Sumarokov: "If you cannot speak the truth, it is better to say nothing..."

He ranted on about the "closed nature" of Soviet society as if there weren't hundreds of thousands, millions of tourists coming to our country every year from other countries, including the United States. If anybody thinks in terms of "isolationism" it certainly is not the Soviet Union. This is the manner in which the Reagan administration has acted, curtailing many existing and successfully developing ties and contacts between the United States and our country, halting regular air traffic between the two countries, and trying to prevent U.S. citizens from going on tourist trips to the USSR. After all that, Weinberger has the nerve to lament the "closed nature of the USSR!"

These lamentations do not prevent him from making the most absurd statements about our society. What "sources" have supplied him with the information, for instance, that allegedly "during the harsh winter, window panes crack all over the Soviet Union!" Or that the thickness of the snow cover in the Soviet Union in winter is allegedly "classified information!"

What prompts the secretary of defense to tell such anecdotes? He is certainly not doing it to amuse. Acting the part of a "Sovietologist," dumbfounding the audience with these kinds of "revelations," Weinberger does not forget for an instant the purpose of this kind of verbal exercise: to urge on the arms race, to get Congress to agree to colossal new military budget appropriations.

It seems that he is aware that regardless of the outcome of the upcoming presidential election, the political climate in the country will be less and less favorable toward the Pentagon's inflated requests.

This is why he resorted to such zeal in the aforementioned speech to indoctrinate the public with militarism. From anecdotes about the Russian winter he passed on to malicious fabrications about the USSR's foreign policy which, according to him, is motivated by plans for "world hegemony." The concept of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems does not exist as far as he is concerned because, after all, where would that leave his propaganda exercises about the "Russians' perfidious designs?" He is forever painting pictures of "Soviet landings in the Persian Gulf," or "Moscow's hand in Central America," or frightening West Europe with a "tank invasion from the East."

True, this time, deciding to present himself to the public in the role of an "analyst" and "theoretician," he refrained from such fantasies, and even permitted himself a couple of sentences about the possibility of the USSR being worried -- in light of its historical experiences -- about its own security. However, such partial admissions are drowned in fabrications intended to present black as white.

He claimed for the umpteenth time that during the seventies the United States "had limited the modernization of its nuclear missile forces" thus becoming militarily vulnerable. But what about the program to build Trident nuclear submarines equipped with new nuclear missiles? The modernization of bomber aircraft with a view to the utilization of cruise missiles? And the program for the production of several thousand such missiles? The daily addition of approximately 3 warheads to the existing U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal to replace obsolete charges that are being withdrawn? And the development of the neutron bomb?

All this and much more was done by the United States in the second half of the seventies when, according to Weinberger's claims, the U.S. military potential was "dangerously diminished."

Naturally, in these circumstances our country was forced to maintain its vigilance and to ensure that its defense capability was kept at the appropriate level. The Pentagon chief, expressing his displeasure at this fact, was unable to deny, despite his anti-Soviet zeal, that the USSR had, even during this period, complied with the obligations it accepted under Soviet-U.S. accords.

The practical aim of the speech in question was to try to create a semblance of a "theoretical basis" for the U.S. militarist policy that Weinberger preaches. According to his "interpretation," Soviet people are sort of robots without views and convictions of their own for whom the "state" decides everything. The Pentagon chief got so carried away with his ideological intolerance that he tried to present even the Soviet state's efforts to ensure work for the young men and women entering adulthood in the USSR as something ominous. It is well known how acutely and painfully the lack of work is felt by millions of Americans, who find no application for their strength and knowledge in conditions of chronic mass unemployment. Yet the Pentagon chief regards this as some kind of "U.S. superiority!"

Holding forth about "individual rights," he does not specify that it is precisely upper class people like himself who have all the advantages in the United States, and that "equality" American-style means the further widening of the gulf that divides the rich and the poor. During the Reagan administration's term, this gulf has widened even further and now the number of Americans who live in conditions of poverty has reached 35 million.

And what about "state control" -- another of Weinberger's favorite subjects? Is he not aware that the scale of police shadowing of people in his country with the aid of the latest electronic equipment is constantly expanding? Is he not aware that the CIA, besides carrying out "secret operations" outside the United States, has now been given powers to carry out the same sort of operations inside the country?

These are the fruits of Washington's militarist course. In an effort to shift the blame to the other side, the Pentagon chief is trying to find "signs of militarization" in Soviet society. However, no matter how hard you try to pump up a punctured ball, it will not inflate. Despite the deterioration of the international situation, can official Washington point to just one social program that has been cut in our country? Such facts simply do not exist.

On the other hand, Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, stated back at the end of 1981: "The Reagan crew has ransacked the public purse and deprived the poor and unemployed of social security."

The slight improvement in some U.S. economic indicators in recent months has largely been achieved due to the stepped-up neocolonialist exploitation of countries where U.S. multinational corporations are making great profits.

Mr Weinberger should not try to teach other peoples and countries how to live. Still less should he resort to malicious slander that is grist for the mill of the arms race in the United States. Let us say it again: If you cannot speak the truth, it is better to say nothing!

NSC PAPER REFUTES REAGAN'S WORLD PEACE PLEDGES

PM081314 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Divide and Rule"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Nov -- U.S. policy in Central America is aimed at wrecking any attempt at reaching a peaceful settlement in the region. The latest proof of that is the secret National Security Council (NSC) document that has fallen into the hands of THE WASHINGTON POST.

The document, which was examined at a 30 October White House conference, credits the Reagan administration with having "managed to successfully block" a settlement in Central America on the basis of the "peace document."

Thus, it is patently clear from the document that were it not for Washington's behind-the-scenes machinations, the "peace document" could have been signed long ago by all interested parties and the settlement process could have started in Central America. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that the document that has fallen into THE WASHINGTON POST's hands bears two stamps -- "Secret" and "Contains Sensitive Information": This information utterly refutes all President Reagan's election pledges about his desire for world peace.

LYUTYY COMMENTS ON CENTCOM OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION

LD061259 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

A Pentagon spokesman has announced that President Reagan conferred the rank of general on Robert Kingston, head of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom). That command was set up to conduct aggressive armed operations in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, and in the Indian Ocean.

The new rank for Kingston, formerly a lieutenant general, observers believe, is not only a "reward" to the man who has become an expert in terrorist operations but also fresh proof of an ever growing importance attached by Washington to acts of intervention abroad. Kingston's rank, AP notes, now equals those of the commanding officers of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean.

The potential "sphere of operations" for Centcom is 19 independent states in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian peninsula, northeastern Africa and Southwest Asia. Any of them can fall victim to an act of aggression on the part of the USA if it dares challenge Washington's diktat. Kingston himself said in a recent interview to the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL that the strength of troops under his command is already 300,000. The backbone of this troop contingent is to the police-like "Rapid Deployment Force" which is meant to be the crack force of U.S. imperialism. The Pentagon general noted that Centcom has already carried out 16 major exercises to train troops in shipment and deployment operations. My forces, he said, have advanced weapons and are ready to begin operations at any moment on command from the Centcom headquarters at the MacDill Air Force Base in Florida.

LAUNCH OF 'DISCOVERY' SPACE SHUTTLE NOTED

LD081534 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- The "Discovery" space shuttle with five astronauts on board was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, today. The launching was delayed for a day because of unfavourable weather conditions. This is the 14th flight on the "space shuttle" programme. It will last for eight days. During the flight it is intended to put into orbit two commercial space satellites owned by Telesat Canada and Hughes Communications Services companies. It will also be attempted to take on board the space shuttle and bring back to earth Palapa-B2 and Westar-6 communication satellites that were put last February on faulty orbits because of malfunction of inter-orbital tows [as received] adjusted to the satellites.

Quoting NASA representatives, the UPI points out that the next flight on the "space shuttle" programme planned for December 8, is put off six-eight weeks because of problems with heat insulation of the "Challenger" spaceship. During that flight it was planned to put a secret military cargo into orbit. According to the NASA spokesman it is considered to use the "Discovery" spaceship for that flight on the Pentagon's programme instead of the "Challenger".

GANDHI ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATOR ARRESTED

LD081225 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 8 TASS -- An investigation is continuing in India into the circumstances of the assassination of Indira Gandhi. According to a report in the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, a former Indian Army officer has been arrested in the city of Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir State) on a charge of complicity in preparations for the assassination. He, as it has been established, maintains close ties with a foreign secret service. A key to the arrest was the confession made by one of Indira Gandhi's murderers -- Police Constable Satvant Singh. He was wounded by bodyguards of the former head of the Indian Government and is now in the hospital.

According to dependable information received here, the newspaper writes, the arrested former Army officer often visited New Delhi, where he met with one of his accomplices. According to Satvant Singh, the man was one of those who were conspiring to assassinate Indira Gandhi.

At the present time the investigatory bodies are trying to find out who had financed the preparations for the assassination, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES pointed out.

R. GANDHI SEES 'SINISTER PLANS' AGAINST INDIA

LD081255 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 8 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that his country's government would further take most stringent and effective measures against anti-national elements instigating unrest, provoking disorder and engaged in subversive activities.

Receiving here a group of representatives of the Sikh community, the prime minister said that the reactionary forces which plotted the assassination of Indira Gandhi and then instigated fierce clashes in New Delhi and other cities of India are hatching sinister plans. After the failure of their attempt at turning Punjab State into a seat of instability they set out to use the capital of India with that aim.

Rajiv Gandhi called for preventing religious-communal strife in the country and urged to strengthen unity and cohesion of the Indian people in order to foil these dangerous schemes.

INDIAN JOURNALIST ON GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION

PM081135 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Indian Journalist (Sumit Chakravartti) under the "On the Spot" rubric: "Indira Is India"]

[Text] Delhi -- A few years ago one of the country's eminent politicians said: "Indira is India." Anyone who has seen the unending stream of people rushing toward the Teen Murti Bhavan Memorial Hall during these mournful days to take a last look at their ardently loved leader, anyone who has seen the grief-stricken faces of her fellow-citizens, will understand how true those words were.

Indira did indeed personify India. She felt the pulse of her 750 million people with her entire ardent heart. Her impassioned plea to abolish poverty kindled hope in the hearts of the people rallied around Indira. She won international prestige for India, expressing the aspirations of the developing countries' peoples.

With stauch courage, she headed the Nonaligned Movement in a troubled world living under the threat of nuclear catastrophe. All this brought Indira Gandhi the admiration and love not only of the people of India, but of the citizens of many other countries struggling for peace and freedom as well.

During her 15 years in power, Indira Gandhi waged a resolute struggle against attempts to destabilize and disrupt her country s unity and against the fueling of strife between religious communities. However, hostile forces were able to inflict a terrible tragedy on India. The ugly face of the conspirators was revealed when, on the eve of the evil murder of the head of government, a wave of riots and fratricidal fighting swept the country, including Delhi.

It is an open secret that some Western countries were seeking to create conditions for disrupting India's unity and destabilizing and replacing the present Indian Government. They redoubled their efforts after the seventh nonaligned summit, where a powerful and resolute voice was heard in defense of peace on our planet, independence, and national sovereignty, and where the neocolonialists' designs were denounced. The dark forces seeking to destabilize the situation in India were sure that they would not succeed in breaking India Gandhi; then they began to nurture and carefully prepare plans for her physical destruction. A blow was struck against progressive mankind.

The endless grief, despair, and sorrow of millions of Indians in connection with the villainous assassination of Indira Gandhi and their state of shock and confusion still have not prevented them from realizing that she fell at the hands of enemies of the unity, independence, and peace of our country and of all developing countries.

...On the day they bid farewell to Indira Gandhi, the funeral procession stretched out over 12 km. Traffic was disrupted by riots provoked by antisocial elements, yet thousands and thousands of people from all corners of the country saw her off on her last journey.

Those who counted on weakening India and destroying its unity have cruelly miscalculated. They have not succeeded in achieving their aim. Indira Gandhi's martyr's death has rallied the people around her son, Rajiv Gandhi, and strengthened their resolve to preserve what her people's beloved daughter struggled for all her life. Like Indira Gandhi, who was able to overcome grave crises, her successors will preserve the role of standard-bearer of peace in the international arena. They are confident that they can count on the support of the Soviet people who, with the Indian people, are mourning the tragic, untimely passing of Indira Gandhi. In these sorrowful days, the Soviet Union has again proved its sympathy and love for the India of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lah Nehru, and Indira Gandhi.

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION CONTRACT WITH DRA -- In Kabul, a contract has been signed between the Afghanistan Ministry of Irrigation and the Selkhozpromexport foreign trade association for delivery from the USSR of equipment and various materials required to fulfill a program for irrigating Afghan pastures. Fulfillment of the program will make it possible to irrigate extensive land areas and guarantee supplies of feed for the winter season. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 31 Oct 84 LD]

USSR-POLAND FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PM081625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Interview granted by Lieutenant General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, to correspondent Major V. Nikanorov: "Under the Sign of Fraternal Friendship" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] This month sees the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. During the 4 decades of its existence, this mass organization, which unites in its ranks more than 2.5 million Polish citizens, has made a big contribution to the cause of developing fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society maintains close links with the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major V. Nikanorov met with Lieutenant General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, USSR pilot cosmonaut, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union. This is what he said:

Radical changes have taken place in Poland in the decades since the war. In the lifetime of one generation the country has not only eliminated the destruction caused by the war and restored the national economy, but has also been transformed from an economically backward into a developed industrial-agrarian state.

The Polish People's Republic today has at its disposal modern industry -- electronics, radio engineering, power, shipbuilding, aircraft construction, motor vehicle manufacturing, metallurgy, mining, and other sectors of industry. During the years of people's power, colossal progress has been achieved in the sphere of science, culture, and enlightenment. In bourgeois Poland, for example, every fourth adult was illiterate, and rural Poland was illiterate in the main. Today Poland is a country of 100-percent literacy.

During the years of people's power, Poland's international prestige has grown immeasurably. The Polish People's Republic maintains diplomatic relations with more than 120 countries. It is a UN member and takes an active part in the work of many other international organizations. Poland today is an important factor in the stability and peace of Europe. Together with the other countries of the socialist community it has more than once put forward important initiatives aimed at reducing international tension and maintaining and consolidating peace on earth. As was noted in the theses of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo for the recent 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum: "People's Poland advocates further stabilizing the political territorial order in Europe and resolutely opposing the revanchist tendencies of pan-Germanism. It will continue to resolutely rebuff imperialist -- primarily American -- attempts at flagrant interference in its internal affairs."

The Polish People's Republic is a firm link in the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Polish political, economic, and other links with other countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, are developing and expanding successfully. This year saw the signing of a "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000." This document is not only of important national economic significance, but also major political significance. The implementation of the program will provide the opportunity to make more effective use of the production and intellectual potential of the USSR and Poland, to advance together toward new frontiers of progress, and to reveal more deeply the creative potential of socialism.

The Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, whose activity does a great deal to promote the fostering in Soviet people of a spirit of fraternal friendship with the people of socialist Poland, makes a great contribution to the cause of further consolidating and developing all-around ties between our countries and peoples.

People's Poland is our reliable ally. The friendship and combat cooperation between Soviet and Polish peoples and between the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army are unbreakable. Our brotherhood was tempered in the harsh trials of the terrible years of the last war and was sealed with the blood jointly shed in the battles against the common enemy. Today, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Polish Army, continuing the glorious front-line traditions and in a single formation with the servicemen of the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, stand guard over peaceful labor and the socialist gains of our countries' peoples.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM082033 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 5

[TASS report: "Guests of the Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union [DKMS] headed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the DKMS Central Committee, has paid a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The representatives of the fraternal youth union visited the city of Kiev, where they familiarized themselves with the work of Komsomol organizations in participating in realizing the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and in developing the scientific and technical creativity of young people. The delegation was received by B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In Moscow talks were held with V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, during which questions of the young generation's participation in fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks set by the CPSU and the BCP and in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow and of the further expansion and improvement of bilateral cooperation between the youth unions were discussed.

I. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the talks.

The DKMS delegation participated in the opening ceremony of the festival club under the joint DKMS committee in the USSR.

CPSU CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

PM051413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A group of CPSU Party workers headed by B.S. Semenov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department, was in Hungary from 29 October through 3 November and familiarized itself with experience of the MSZMP party organizations' work in the field of developing the chemical industry.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES WEU REVIVAL

PM081701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "Atlanticists Against Europe"]

[Text] Europe...How many times in the course of human civilization has this continent been an arena of bloody battles? Twice this century devastating world wars have begun here. Even today in Europe, where, unlike other regions of the world, no mines or shells have exploded for 39 years, there is no sense of complete security and confidence in a peaceful future. The appearance on the continent of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles has led to a sharp aggravation in the international situation and an increase in the threat of war.

The situation that has taken shape in Europe is extremely dangerous, is having a determining effect on the world situation as a whole, and is arousing justified alarm among progressive forces and those who know what a terrible evil war is. The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is waging a difficult struggle, vitally important for the fate of the planet, against the threat of a new war. Soviet peace initiatives, which are imbued with the spirit of Lenin's foreign policy proclaimed back at the dawn of Soviet power, are aimed at thwarting the imperialist warmongers' adventurist plans and reducing the dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe. They have the support and understanding of broad sections of the European public. In turn, the antiwar movement has assumed a huge scale in West Europe itself. Under pressure from it, representatives of the West's ruling circles have been forced to speak with increasing frequency of their readiness to resume constructive dialogue and achieve international accords leading to the strengthening of trust and security on the continent.

But so far these are all statements merely for effect. The practical deeds of the West European countries' governments, united in the aggressive NATO bloc under U.S. auspices, attest to the opposite. With maniacal obstinacy, the Atlanticists continue to follow a militarist course aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact and making the European Continent the site of a new world war. The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is under way in West Europe and, as THE WASHINGTON POST points out, it is proceeding at the accelerated rate on the average of one Pershing II missile per week. The process of rearming the British and French nuclear forces with the latest technology is under way. New types of conventional armaments, close to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive effect, are being created.

Much has been written about the aggressive "air-land operations" strategy approved recently by the NATO leadership. However, even that does not completely satisfy the growing requirements of the NATO military. According to REUTER, General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, is attempting to insert a new concept -- the "deep strike" concept -- into its development. Supplementing the concept of "air-land operations" which, as is known, envisages the resolution of operational-tactical tasks, "deep strike" plans to attain operation-strategic goals. In other words, Rogers' latest aggressive plan, which has already obtained approval in NATO's military committee, steers the NATO staffs toward inflicting a first combined strike deep within the socialist countries' territory.

Seeking new reserves for building up militarist preparations, certain circles in a number of West European countries have resorted to reviving ancient ideas and plans for West European military integration. In particular, the Western Union [WEU] has received a boost.

On 26-27 October in Rome there was a jubilee session of the WEU Council in which -- for the first time in 30 years of that military alliance's existence -- the foreign and defense ministers of that organization's member countries -- Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg -- took part at the same time. The session was intended to "revive" the activity of this union, which in fact means the even broader involvement than before of the West European NATO countries in the arms race and an increase in the volume of their military spending.

Is the choice of the WEU as NATO's "European or second (the first being the United States) stronghold" an accident? Of course not. From the outset, the WEU, which appeared in West Europe as an exclusive military organization back in 1954, was spearheaded against the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe. Declaring -- in order to distract attention -- its chief task to be "monitoring the observance of the arms restrictions imposed on the FRG," this organization was virtually transformed from an instrument of "deterrence" against German militarism into a tool to encourage and develop it. The final outcome of this activity was the present session, which formally lifted all restrictions for West Germany on military production, deeming them to be "obsolete." Nonetheless, throughout its existence, the WEU has been in NATO's shadow so to speak. So why has it now been decided to drag it out into the open?

The fact is that in the opinion of the Atlanticists, this military alliance has so far avoided "compromising" itself in the eyes of the population of West European countries. Doubtless the WEU has also attracted the attention of the West European countries' ruling circles because it allows them to demonstrate their desire to distance themselves somewhat from the excessive danger -- to themselves, among others -- of the adventurist U.S. course. In addition, through the WEU, they can distance themselves from "unreliable" -- in NATO terms -- bloc partners such as Denmark and Greece, whose position on certain problems is not always in line with the NATO leadership.

The jubilee session of the WEU Council and the union's subsequent assembly marked the beginning of a new stage in the activity of this military grouping and its transformation into NATO's "European stronghold." This is borne out by the decisions adopted on the further strengthening of cooperation among member countries in the sphere of arms production and purchases, the expansion of the WEU's zone of activity beyond the borders of West Europe, and the reorganization of some of the alliance's leading organs. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, who addressed the assembly, particularly stressed that the "revival of the WEU will help West Europe become a strong and reliable partner of the United States," and will in no way signify a weakening in NATO's functions.

The initiators of the WEU's "reanimation" and the strengthening of NATO's "European wing" were France and the FRG, and this is no accident either. While advocating closer military-political integration among West European countries, they are hoping to satisfy some of their own purely national interests.

As far as France is concerned, in comparison with the sixties and seventies, definite changes have taken place in its military policy. Thus, France's military program for 1984-1988 envisages strengthening the country's nuclear arsenal and "expanding the zone of its use." By the end of the nineties, the number of nuclear warheads will triple and the range of strategic missiles will increase so much that they will be capable of reaching regions deep inside the USSR. The new "Hades" tactical missiles system, with a range of 350 km, will be equipped with both nuclear and neutron warheads. A reorganization of the ground forces is under way, primarily envisaging the creation of rapid deployment forces on the U.S. model. These mobile forces, with great firepower, will, according to Ground Forces Chief of Staff General Imbot, be destined for use chiefly in the European theater of military operations on the NATO side.

The reasons which prompted France to advocate the "Europeanization" of NATO and particularly the galvanization of the WEU's activity are quite diverse. However, it is possible to single out some of the most important: the desire to play a leading role in West Europe; fears that the FRG will go "too far" in its "Ostpolitik" and "incline toward neutralism", and that it is necessary to "place it within rigid limits"; the fear of remaining without nuclear weapons because of the expanding movement for the "denuclearization" of Europe; and so forth. All this gave rise to the idea of returning to the plans to create a so-called "European defense" which initially, with regard to the present day, would be based on the WEU, and plans to involve the West German Bundeswehr more actively in this defense.

Naturally, these plans gained understanding and active support in West Germany. It is no secret that the FRG militarists have zealously supported and continue to support any buildup of the West's military efforts. Under the present conditions, when the growth of revanchist tendencies is to be observed in the country, the development of military-political integration in West Europe and the expansion of militarist preparations connected with it act like a balm on certain FRG circles.

It must be noted that the FRG is not officially seeking permission to produce nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. What is more, taking account of the negative public reaction to the lifting of all restrictions on military production, Bonn has hastened to assure people that West Germany did not and does not intend to possess mass destruction weapons. Yet the FRG is persistently seeking roundabout ways of acquiring such weapons. An example of this is the transfer to the jurisdiction of West German General Mack issues concerning the planning of the North Atlantic bloc's "needs" for nuclear weapons and their use in the European theater.

The Bundeswehr's desire to reach the nuclear button was also displayed in the Federal Republic's active support for the plans to "reanimate" the WEU and create "united European nuclear forces." The secret dreams of the West German generals on this score were revealed by THE WALL STREET JOURHAL. It wrote: "The creation of European defense forces including the FRG...would help get round the insoluble problem of a 'nuclear' West Germany."

Forming the nucleus of the WEU, the military-political alliance between France and the FRG is already starting to act. Over 50 joint projects on arms production have been outlined. Among these we must note the joint production of an antitank helicopter and in the not too distant future a new surface-to-air missile. France is also seeking to involve West Germany in the creation of speace weapons.

U.S. interests can be clearly discerned in all this militarist activity on the part of a number of West European countries. It is not for nothing, the Western press emphasizes, that Washington is rubbing its hands with glee as it appraises the WEU Council decisions. It is well aware that the process of military-political integration in West Europe is only conceivable within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc which, incidentally, the West European capitals are also stressing. In this connection, Washington hopes that the intensification of NATO's "European stronghold" will facilitate the realization of the adventurist plans to make the European Continent the chief bridgehead in the U.S. struggle for world domination.

Europe is already crammed with the most sophisticated weaponry capable of destroying human civilization on the planet. However, the Atlanticists are building up the arms race there, accelerating militarist preparations, and inspiring new military-political combinations in support of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

KHARLANOV ON DIVERGENCE OF NATO'S WORDS, DEEDS

PM081201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Our Commentary": "Hell-Bent"]

[Text] The NATO countries must be prepared to expand their nuclear potential and to use it, Lord Carrington, the new secretary general of the North Atlantic Bloc, preached in Brussels recently. And prepared not only morally, so to speak, but physically as well: Carrington's partner, U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, has already named the figure by which the NATO states have to increase their military budgets -- 7 percent per annum.

The statements by Carrington and Rogers mark the practical development of the decisions that were taken at the recent NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in the Italian city of Stresa. What they were discussing there were questions relating to the acceleration of the nuclear arms race in Western Europe. In particulr, the press reports, NATO headquarters intends to complete the installation of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe ahead of schedule. The rate of deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy is being speeded up.

At the same time, it was decided to sharply increase expenditure on improving the NATO infrastructure, and the United States and FRG alone are allocating $7.8 billion for that purpose. Reagan's "strategic defense" strategy, that is the transfer of the arms race to space, also came under scrutiny in Stresa. The portion of the communique adopted at the group sessions which says that NATO intends to "keep only the quantity of nuclear armaments it needs for deterrence" is a mockery in the light of all this.

Typically, this program for a sharp buildup of nuclear missiles was being discussed at precisely the time when the White House was giving assurance after assurance about the U.S. President's "peacemaking" aspirations. But there is a kind of "division of labor" in operation here: Reagan and Bush were talking about a desire for talks with the USSR while Defense Secretary Weinberger was in Italy, busily accelerating the program for the the stationing of first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at Soviet territory. Moreover, as the Italian papers wrote, he was putting crude pressure on the NATO allies who have not yet finally decided to accept the new U.S. nuclear missiles on their territory.

So the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing, is that it? Not at all, it knows very well. It is simply that the words are being said on election meeting platforms in the United States and the deeds are being done in the Pentagon and in Carrington's and Rogers' NATO departments -- black deeds which pose a threat to all mankind.

TASS NOTES END OF NATO'S 'BRISK FRY' EXERCISE

LD082156 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 8 TASS -- NATO's exercises code-named "Brisk Fry" ended in the FRG's northern districts today About 12,000 servicemen of the Bundeswehr, as well as the armed forces of Britain and Denmark took part in the exercises. More than 3,000 tanks, armoured carriers, missile launchers, army trucks were also used. Combat operations in conditions of the use of mass destruction weapons were drilled. The "Brisk Fry" exercises conclude a series of NATO's "Autumn Force" military exercises held in the FRG every year.

GENSCHER STATEMENT CRITICIZED BY FRG OPPOSITION

LD082001 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 8 TASS -- Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher delivered a government statement on the results of the Rome session of the council of the Western European Union (WEU) in the Bundestag today.

Lauding in every way the mission of the Western European Union, Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared that the invigoration of the WEU consolidates the European groundwork of the Atlantic alliance, also in the military sphere. He tried again to reassure the public which is concerned over the lifting by the WEU Council at the request of the FRG Government of the last restructions on the production of offensive armaments by West Germany.

The minister's speech was sharply criticized by the opposition parties -- SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and the Greens Party. Deputy from the SDPG Norbert Hansel said that his party declared against the militarisation of Europe, for peaceful Europe without military blocs. Representative of the group of the Greens Party Roland Vogt stressed that the "invigoration" of the Western European Union is fraught with a danger of the militarisation of the European Economic Community (EEC). He pointed out that the statement by Hans-Dietrich Genscher gives rise to a most serious concern for it does not even mention the question of disarmament on the European Continent.

KOHL, GENSCHER TESTIFY IN FLICK SCANDAL

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 8 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The Bundestag commission investigating the Flick scandal, the biggest political scandal in the FRG history connected with the pay off by the Flick concern of Bonn leading politicians heard testimonies of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. For seven hours members of the commission were questioning the Chancellor about his getting large sums of money from representative of the Flick Concern Eberhard Von Brauchitsch. With a reference to notes of former chief accountant of the Flick Concern Diehl, the journal STERN earlier reported that from 1973 to 1980 Kohl received from Flick about 665,000 marks for the "needs of the CDU" [Christian Democratic Union].

Having admitted the fact of getting large "donations" from the concern, Kohl, however, denied that he and the CDU party he heads helped the concern to get tax deductions due to which the concern had not paid out in taxes 850 million marks. The chancellor also denied the connection between Flick's "donations" to the CDU and "political decisions" of that party.

Meanwhile, as the journal STERN stresses in its latest issue, documents and testimonies of witnesses confirm that Kohl's career in the CDU party whose leader he has become and Free Democrats joining the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Socialist Union] camp were largely a result of huge monetary contributions by the Flick concern. Former representative of that powerful war-industry monopoly Von Brauchitsch close friendly ties with whom were admitted by Kohl was, according to STERN, "Bonn's backstage ruler".

The journal writes that the concern took an active part in everything, starting with receiving tax rebates for the concern and ending with the nomination of the CDU candidate to the post of chancellor and was supplying large sums of money to Bonn politicians.

The Bundestag commission is also hearing today the testimonies of FRG Foreign Minister, Chairman of the Free Democratic Party Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to press reports he got from Flick more than a million marks "for the needs of his party". These funds served the preparation of that party's turn towards the CDU-CSU camp, the journal writes.

YELTSIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRG

PM081533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for the FRG on 29 October at the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP] board. The delegation will take part in events organized by the DKP to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Delegation Returns Home

PM081225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Yeltsin, CPSU Central Committee member, and first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow on 4 November after traveling to the FRG to take part in German Communist Party celebrations to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

FORMER NAZI APPOINTED FRG AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD081626 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 8 TASS -- Appointment of former Nazi Party members to high posts in government is nothing out of the common in West Germany. It has been learned here that former SS man Walter Florian was nominated state secretary at the Bonn Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry. In 1941-1945 he had served with SS troops. That fact is no news to either the ministry or the Office of the Federal Chancellor.

There are indications that the present conservative government of Helmut Kohl intends to carry on with the worst traditions of the Adenauer times. Suffice to recall the Nazi past of former West German President Luebke, former Chancellor Kiesenger or Globke, state secretary in the Adenauer government. Moreover, West German authorities permit former SS men to hold their gatherings freely and to give publicity to the militarist traditions of the Nazi times.

ROLE OF FRENCH RAPID ACTION FORCE VIEWED

PM081529 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 October in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 900-word own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko Paris dispatch entitled "Bride Show at a Military Base." It begins by describing maneuvers by France's 4th Mobile Air Brigade, which is to form part of the French Rapid Action Force. The article then proceeds to detail the composition and purpose of that force and continues as follows:

"Commentators point out that the reorganization of the French Armed Forces will inevitably lead to stronger cooperation with the staffs of the NATO countries. This concerns the resolution of problems of material and technical supplies and the elaboration of a unified strategy -- which Paris does not deny, admitting that plans for deployment of the Rapid Action Force must be elaborated jointly with the NATO allies.

"Specific steps have already been taken in this direction. THE NEW YORK TIMES has pointed out that in the middle of last November, General (Sh. de Lambi), commander of the 1st Army, which is deployed in eastern France and partly in the FRG, held talks with representatives of the allies. They discussed what material and technical support the NATO armies could give the French Rapid Action Force in central Europe. The general declared that the consultations that he held concerned 'the possibility of using that force and the procedure for its operations,' as well as the deployment in the FRG of the combat hardware, including helicopters, earmarked for it.

"In this connection, Paris commentators point to attempts made by the French president to activate the military articles of the 1963 Franco-West German treaty. They also speak of plans to use the Rapid Action Force to 'defend' the FRG in the event of 'a military conflict arising.'

"The creation of the Rapid Action Force arouses serious concern in broad circles of the French public. Alarmed voices warn of the danger of France's returning to the bosom of NATO's integrated military command. Thus, G. Marchais, French Communist Party secretary general, voiced the concern of French Communists with regard to the tasks being entrusted to the Rapid Action Force. In the opinion of some experts, it is intended to use the Rapid Action Force to wage a 'limited nuclear war' in Europe, whose most zealous advocate is President Reagan.

"The strengthening of the Paris-Bonn military-political axis, the galvanization of the Western European Union, the substitution of the 'single battlefield' doctrine for De Gaulle's doctrine of defense, the creation of the Rapid Action Force -- these are the landmarks of the changes in Paris' military policy. They attest that France, while formally remaining outside NATO's military organization, is playing an increasingly active role in the strategic plans of the North Atlantic alliance."

PRAVDA REPORTS FRENCH CP PLENUM DELIBERATIONS

PM081221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "French Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Paris, 2 Nov -- A French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee plenum has ended here. It adopted a draft resolution for the 25th PCF Congress, which it decided to hold on 6-10 February 1985. The draft points out in particular that the main content of the work of the French Communists' forthcoming forum will be an analysis of the situation in France and a discussion of the Communist Party's political course in the light of recent events in the country.

The PCF Central Committee sharply criticized the U.S. foreign policy course in relation to a number of international problems.

The draft resolution provides a penetrating analysis of the crisis in modern French society.

TALYZIN, FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN SPEAK ON RELATIONS

PM081643 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Oct 84 p 12

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "Our Friendship Needs Care and Watchfulness"]

[Text] Moscow -- Yesterday evening the Soviet Union-Finland Society arranged a celebration in Moscow on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the society's founding and the 40th anniversary of the armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union. The main speakers at the celebration were the Soviet society's chairman, Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzin, and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The speeches of both largely consisted of a review of the development of relations between the two countries during the last 40 years; without critical words or dramatic statements. Both stressed the importance of continuing to work for friendship, in Talyzin's words: "While noting with satisfaction all that is positive in the development of relations between our two countries, it must, however, be borne in mind that friendship, trust, and cooperation require constant care and attention.

"Relations between our two countries must be resolutely protected against attacks from those forces that do not find the friendship between us to their taste. Here we see one of the main lessons from the past and the most important requirement for the development of good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union in the future," Talyzin said.

In his speech, the Soviet deputy prime minister attacked the United States for striving for world dominance and promoting the arms race, not only in missiles but also in space. He stressed the Soviet desire for peace, and said that the Soviet Union had unfortunately been forced to adopt countermeasures to preserve the military balance. He emphasized that the Soviet Union cooperates with other countries that desire peace in order to normalize the international situation, and shortly aftward said that the preservation and strengthening of peace has always been one of the priorities in Soviet-Finnish relations.

"In the Soviet Union, we highly value President Mauno Koivisto's actions against the threat of nuclear war, Finland's stance for a halt to the arms race, and its constructive approach to the problems surrounding the strengthening of security and peace in Europe. The Soviet Union supports and, for its own part, is ready to promote through practical steps the Finnish proposal for a nuclear-free Nordic area," Talyzin said.

Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen gave a summary of Finnish foreign policy and stressed the importance of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed in 1948 between the two countries. He listed the foreign policy experience Finland has gathered in the international arena, including its efforts in the United Nations and in the UN peace-keeping forces in particular, the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, and Finland's clearly demonstrated work for disarmament and arms limitation.

"The fact that Finland has been able to serve the global community despite its small size, is founded to a decisive degree on the fact that we have succeeded in our endeavors to realize a peace-loving policy of neutrality. Finland has been successful in its efforts to keep itself out of the superpowers' conflicts of interest and in maintaining good relations with all countries. Through its own actions and its own measures, Finland has built up good relations with all countries. There is confidence in Finland's honesty and neutrality, which means that Finland can often be of use in the solution of international problems," the foreign minister said. "In the future, Finland will continue to make effective use of its advantageous international position in the work for peace, detente, and disarmament in the Nordic area, Europe, and throughout the world," Foreign Minister Vayrynen stressed.

NORWEGIANS REMEMBER USSR'S WAR LIBERATION ROLE

PM081555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Second Edition p 6

[Colonel A. Noskov article under the rubric "On the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Northern Norway": "Epic in Finnmark"]

[Excerpt] In September 1945, when World War II ended with the capitulation of militarist Japan, Soviet forces left the territory of northern Norway having fulfilled their liberating mission. "The Russians," the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN wrote, "were the first to come to us and they are the first to leave us. Norwegians will never forget what the Russians did for the, and also for the common cause of victory over the enemy.

Forty years have elapsed. Against the will of the Norwegian people, Norway's ruling circles have drawn the country into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. Today its territory is covered with a dense network of NATO military installations and bases, whose purpose is one and the same: to create favorable conditions for conducting aggressive combat operations against the Soviet Union. Atlanticists and the bourgeois mass media are subjecting the Norwegian population to intensive ideological indoctrination in an attempt to erase the Soviet Army's liberating mission from their memory and intimidate them with the imaginary "threat from the East" and "communist danger."

However, the lessons of history do not pass without a trace. This is borne out by the fact that in these October days Norwegian people are going again and again to the monuments and tombstones -- to the burial sites of Soviet servicemen -- to lay flowers and pay their profound respects to the people who brought them freedom.

SPANISH NATO REFERENDUM ANNOUNCEMENT VIEWED

PM081217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Krasikov "Commentator's Column:: "In Whose Interests?"]

[Text] This week Spanish head of government Felipe Gonzalez issued a statement to the effect that a referendum will be held early in 1986 on the question of the country's NATO membership. This can be regarded as an amplification, because the promise to hold this referendum was made by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] back on the eve of the general election that brought it to victory 2 years ago. The head of government again expressed himself in favor of preserving Spain's nuclear-free status.

The real news lay elsewhere. The PSOE leader suggested for the first time that Spain should remain a member of NATO, into which it was dragged under U.S. pressure a few months before the election by L. Calvo Sotelo's right-wing government. In one respect it is true: F. Gonzalez has laid down a condition. He believes that Spain, which "froze" its membership of the NATO joint military organization after the Socialists came to power, should continue to deny that organization its Armed Forces.

The Socialist leader's proposal is like a 180-degree turn. On the eve of the election the Socialists resolutely expressed themselves against any Spanish participation in NATO.

It is clear from a recent public opinion poll whose results were published just the other day that only 13 percent of Spaniards who expressed a desire to take part in the referendum support the idea of NATO membership. Some 59 percent of those polled expressed themselves in favor of Spain's pursuing a neutral foreign policy.

Under these conditions Madrid's position is aquiring a perfectly specific political coloring. The pressure and solicitations of the NATO ruling clique are obviously having an effect here. It is entirely clear that this does not accord with the aspirations of the Spanish people, who advocate that the country pursue a policy of genuine neutrality, independence, and the consolidation of peace and detente.

UK CABINET CONCEALS TRUTH ABOUT SINKING SHIP

LD081134 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] London November 8 TASS -- The British Government is doing its utmost to conceal the aggressive designs of its military department in the course of the British-Argentine armed conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This is seen from the statement by British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine at the House of Commons of the British Parliament. Thus, in particular, he refused point blank to meet the demands of the MPs for the publication of a "white paper" giving the details in connection with the sinking of the Argentine crusier "General Belgrano" by the British nuclear-powered submarine "Conqueror". As is known, 368 Argentine crew members were killed as a result of that piratic action.

However, under the pressure of the MPs Heseltine had to admit that the Cabinet members had deliberately misled the Parliament and public as regards the aims of torpedoing the cruiser. The sinking of the cruiser destroyed every hope for a peaceful settlement of the British-Argentine conflict, and London received an opportunity to launch an armed adventure in the Southern Atlantic.

The speech by the defense minister in the House of Commons, as the press points out, was criticised even by the MPs of the ruling Conservative Party, who drew the conclusion that the government was trying to shroud in a veil of secrecy its actions during the war over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

LUNKOV, ANDREOTTI DISCUSS WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES

AU080836 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 8 -- The Soviet ambassador to Rome, Nikolay Lunkov, described his lengthy talk last night with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti as useful, important and constructive, not only for Italo-Soviet relations but for international relations as well. He met with the Italian diplomatic chief during a reception at the Soviet Embassy last night marking the 67th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

Lunkov said the importance of his conversation with Andreotti derived from the conviction that Europe and Italy could play a key role in the resumption of a constructive East-West dialogue, both as a channel for dialogue and as a font of ideas. The ambassador said that there were many prospects for the further development of economic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union.

ITALIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL REJECTS ANTONOV JAILING

LD081635 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Rome November 8 TASS -- Attorney-General of the Italian Court of Appeals Chiani has rejected the demand of Judge A. Albano that Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov charged with complicity in an attempt to assassinate head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II be transferred to prison from house arrest. The attorney-general, the newspaper IL MESSAGGERO writes, described Albano's demand as "unfounded".

The democratic press pointed out that reactionary forces in Italy are doing their utmost to whip up the anti-Bulgarian campaign, which was started on instructions from the outside. As is known, the charge of Antonov's complicity in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II is built solely on the allegations by Turkish terrorist Agca, who shot at the pope in Saint Peter Square in May 1981. Agca was repeatedly exposed of false evidence and slander. [sentence as received] Yet, despite the fact that the "Antonov case" was clearly trumped up, the court investigator I. Martella decided to send it to court.

Italy's progressive public is protesting against the provocative manouevres taken within the framework of crusade against communism proclaimed by Washington, demands immediate release of Sergei Antonov and that the foul charges against socialist Bulgaria be withdrawn.

SOVIET-LUXEMBOURG WORKING PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM081431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Signing a Working Protocol"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 26 Oct -- A working protocol has been signed here on the publication in the Soviet Union and Luxembourg of a joint collection of documents: "USSR (Russia)-Luxembourg. Pages of History. 1867-1985."

It will include documents provided by the USSR Foreign Ministry, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration, and the Luxembourg State Archives. Authentic editions of the collection will be published in both countries in 1985 in Russian and French, respectively, and publication will coincide with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The protocol was signed as a result of bilateral talks here on preparations for the publication of the collection of documents on the basis of previous Soviet-Luxembourg documentary and artistic exhibitions in Luxembourg and Moscow.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR HOLDS REPUBLIC DAY RECEPTION

PM081251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] Turkish Ambassador to the USSR O. Cankardes held a reception on 29 October to mark a national holiday -- Republic Day. The reception was attended by T.Kh. Koshoyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BRUTENTS ADDRESSES SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

PM090929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Glukhov: "Mass Meeting"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct -- A mass meeting was held in Damascus yesterday to mark the 60th anniversary of the Syrian Communist Party [SCP]. Eminent representatives of the country's political and public organizations and SCP activists gathered in one of the capital's largest auditoriums. Delegates from the communist and workers parties of a number of countries, and representatives of the Ba'th Party, other political organizations, and various detachments of the national liberation movement in the Arab East were also present.

Those present welcomed the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the SCP Central Committee on the notable jubilee with tumultuous, prolonged applause. It was read by CPSU representative K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who addressed the meeting.

One after another the speakers mounted the rostrum. Calls were heard to strengthen the unity and cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces and the friendship and cooperation of the Arab peoples with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, which accords with their vital interests and the interests of the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the SCP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the meeting. Analyzing the path traveled by the SCP, he noted the historic role of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the importance of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War victory in boosting the national liberation movement in the Arab countries.

The cornerstone of our party's national and international policy since its inception, he said, has been friendship, cooperation, and allinace with the CPSU, the party of the great Lenin. As Communists, we are gratified that tens of millions of the Arab masses, workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals are now with us. The Arab peoples, Khalid Bakdash continued, recall with profound gratitude the support rendered to them by the Soviet Union at the most difficult times.

Speaking of the Syrian people's successes on the path of progressive and independent development, the SCP Central Committee general secretary noted the importance of strengthening the National Progressive Front. Our main demand in this field, he said, is the activation of the front and enhancement of its role in the country's political and socioeconomic life.

Our party, Khalid Bakdash continued, is struggling to maintain and consolidate socioeconomic transformations such as the agrarian reform, nationalization, and the establis-- ment of the state sector in the economy. It is mobilizing the masses to struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism's military intervention.

The meeting to mark the SCP's 60th anniversary demonstrated the indisputable fact that the SCP is a universally recognized national progressive force. It developed into a graphic demonstration of the Syrian masses' desire to strengthen and develop the gains they have achieved, rebuffing the onslaughts of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

MEETING MARKS LEBANESE, SYRIAN CP ANNIVERSARIES

PM081455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] The 60th anniversaries of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Syria were marked by a public meeting on 30 October at the CPSU Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism Institute.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the institute, and Professor M.P. Mchedlov, deputy director, addressed the meeting, describing the heroic path of the Lebanese and Syrian Communists.

The meeting emphasized that the present development of the international situation increasingly insists on strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Sa'd al-Mazrani, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, expressed fervent gratitude for the solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Communist Party of Syria and the Lebanese Communist Party.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

PM071524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Algiers 6 November. It took part in celebrations to mark the Algerian revolution's anniversary.

The delegation was met by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, other officials, and Algerian Ambassador to the USSR A. Ibrahimi.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM081503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] A. Ibrahimi, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 1 November to mark the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, the country's national holiday. The reception was attended by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Y.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; leaders of a number of other ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

PRAVDA REPORTS EGYPTIAN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION

PM081159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "Reorganization Held"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct -- The leadership of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party [NDP] has been reorganized.

Its former composition was formed at a period when President al-Sadat held the top post in the party. After he left the political arena, it was announced that the NDP congress in September 1982 was to carry out a reorganization. However, it was not done then, as more time was needed to make changes in the party leadership.

To judge by the published list, over half the NDP Political Bureau personnel have been renewed. Some eight people, the majority of whom had previously been dismissed from ministerial and other state posts, have been removed. It is headed by Egyptian President H. Mubarak, the party's chairman. S. 'Abd al-Hakim, chairman of the Egyptian Consultative Council, has become NDP general secretary.

EGYPT'S 'INCREASING DEPENDENCE' ON WEST CONDEMNED

PM081521 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 30 October carries on page 3 an 800-word V. Mikhaylov article entitled "'Infitah': The Bitter Fruits." Mikhaylov cites Egyptian writers who criticize the "open door" policy of the past decade and quotes a "staffer" at the Egyptian National Planning Institute as saying that Egypt has become "increasingly dependent" on Western countries for its sources of finance. Mikhaylov cites Egyptian press claims that foreign countries, in particular the United States, are using this dependence to exert political and economic pressure on Egypt. Mikhaylov cites further Egyptian press comment constrasting Western aid to Egypt with its cooperation with the USSR, and notes that the fruits of this cooperation have "fully become Egypt's property." Mikhaylov concludes by stating that the "open door" policy will not benefit the Eygptian people.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN REJECTS U.S. AS MIDEAST MEDIATOR

LD082209 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Amman November 9 TASS -- The United States has no right to act as a mediator in the settlement of the Middle East crisis since by granting unlimited aid to Israel Washington has turned into a participant in the conflict. This was said by King Husayn of Jordan in an interview to the [Lebanese weekly] journal AL HAWADITH. King Husayn stressed that intensification of the unlawful construction of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands has become a direct consequence of Reagan's "Middle East initiative" which the U.S. President made in September 1982.

We have no confidence in the United States now, the king of Jordan said. Any U.S. initiative based on the Camp David accords will be resolutely rebuffed by Arabs since it will not lead to the establishment of all-embracing peace in the Middle East and liberation of Israel-occupied territories.

U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS IN MIDEAST CAUSE CONCERN

LD081831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] "Operation Pincer" is what Arab observers are calling the current provocative actions by the U.S. military in the Near and Middle East, meaning primarily the buildup of U.S. naval forces in two regions: on the one hand the eastern Mediterranean, and on the other the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

On orders from the Pentagon the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence is steaming toward the shores of Lebanon. It will join the armada of ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet already in the vicinity, led by the carrier Eisenhower. This U.S. naval strike group has been placed on greater combat readiness. A number of these vessels are taking part in the joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers codenamed "Sea Breeze."

As for the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the MIDDLE EAST TIMES reports that the United States now has approximately 10 destroyers, 1 aircraft carrier with more than 50 fighter aircraft on board, 4 electronic-reconnaissance aircraft, and landing ships. A total of approximately 12,000 servicemen are concentrated on these ships, but the most important thing is this: The U.S. ships in the Near and Middle East form part of the so-called Central Command, Centcom, which was set up in January 1983 on the basis of the 100,000-strong U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

"Operation Pincer," conceived by the Pentagon, is provoking mounting alarm among the Arab peoples. It is not ruled out in the Arab capitals that the Washington administration is preparing for new intervention operations in the Near and Middle East.

TASS CITES IRANIAN-IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD091153 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad November 8 TASS -- The communique issued by the Iraqi military command says that over the past 24 hours Iraqi fighter aircraft flew 84 combat missions against concentrations of Iranian troops in the central sector of the front, inflicting great losses upon the enemy in manpower and material. All the Iraqi Air Force planes, which took part in the missions, returned safely to base. As a result of the operations carried out by Iraqi helicopters the Iranians also suffered losses east of Basra.

Nicosia November 8 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reported sporadic artillery duels on most sectors of the Iranian-Iraqi front. During the exchanges of fire some 80 Iraqi soldiers were killed. Several artillery positions and observation posts of the enemy were destroyed.

Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the Iranian city of Abadan.

MORE DROUGHT RELIEF AID SENT TO ETHIOPIA

PM081137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Combating the Drought"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Nov -- The Ethiopian papers have front-paged a report on the Soviet Government's decision to help Socialist Ethiopia eliminate the consequences of the prolonged drought that has affected a number of areas of the country. Press, radio, and television commentaries note the spirit of proleterian internationalism and fraternal solidarity that pervades the decision by the USSR, which is faithful to the principles of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian press reports the arrival from Bulgaria, the GDR, and other socialist countries of new shipments of food and medicines and transport facilities to be used for the speedy delivery of the products to drought-stricken areas.

The national committee to combat the drought, set up a week ago and headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee general secretary and Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman is in overall charge of the emergency measures.

AREMENIAN CP OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ANGOLA 4 NOV

PM071512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, left for Angola on 4 November at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Central Party Committee.

SOMALI OPPOSITION FORCES LAUNCH MAJOR OFFENSIVE

EA081030 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The armed forces of the Somali opposition launched a major offensive against the Army and the police of the Somali regime in the south and north of the country.

Radio Halgan, which belongs to the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], reported this offensive. The Somali opposition forces are struggling to put the country on the correct political path of practical neutrality, to remove the American bases from the country, and to eradicate the injustice and maladministration, which have now become the order of the day in the country.

USSR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADERS EXCHANGE CABLES

PM080938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea conveying to the president and the friendly people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea congratulations and wishes for successes on the occasion of the country's holiday, Independence Day.

In his telegram addressed to K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo expressed profound thanks for the greetings and good wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will develop in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

USSR, ZAMBIAN CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED

PM081501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Congratulations"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Zambian Foreign Ministry have exchanged congratulations in connection with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The congratulatory messages express the confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and Zambia will continue to strengthen and expand for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating world peace.

PRESIDIUM, BOTSWANA LEADER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM081707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Botswana President Q. Masire in which it conveys to him and the Botswana people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 18th anniversary of its declaration of independence.

In his reply telegram, the Botswana president expressed his gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Botswana will be further developed for the good of the Soviet and Botswana peoples.

TASS ON U.S. ALLEGATION OF MIG'S IN NICARAGUA

Provocative Undertaking

LD091239 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Provocative Undertaking" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy

The Sandinist National Liberation Front's landslide victory in the general elections in Nicaragua has apparently irritated the White House. Unwilling to put up with its political defeat, the Reagan administration has resorted to another gross provocation against that sovereign republic. Quoting anonymous sources, the authenticity of whose information is doubted even by State Department spokesman John Hughes, the U.S. Government alleged that a ship with Soviet MIG planes on board is heading towards Nicaragua. The aim of this provocative undertaking is obvious: preparation of ground for armed attacks on and invasion of Nicaraguan territory by U.S. troops.

Another step has been made in this direction. On Wednesday, two U.S. naval ships intruded into Nicaraguan territorial waters in the region of the Pacific port of Corinto and carried out dangerous manoeuvers, threatening the passage of foreign merchant ships. Four miles from the coastline, American frigates attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat which was heading towards a Soviet merchant vessel to pilot it to Corinto's wharves. U.S. Air Force planes are constantly in the air above the po. . The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry lodge a resolute protest with the U.S. Administration in connection with these provocative actions. Simultaneously, the Nicaraguan Government requested the United Nations to convene an urgent Security Council meeting to examine the threatening situation in the region as a result of the escalation of U.S. aggressive actions.

The Reagan administration, through its mercenaries -- Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who held sway in the country under the Somoza regime -- has for three years been trying to overthrow the National Reconstruction government and stifle the Sandinist revolution. The main effort is being placed on economic blockade and armed intervention. In a bid to isolate Nicaragua from the outside world, the Central Intelligence Agency and American mercenaries recently attempted to mine Nicaragua's sea ports which sparked off resolute protests worldwide. At the same time, Washington openly encourages counter-revolutionary gangs to economic subversion inside the country. The counter-revolutionaries blow up bridges, power transmission lines, industrial facilities, burn crops.

The aim of these subversive actions is to disrupt the deliveries of foodstuffs and prime necessity goods to the domestic market and thus provoke popular discontent. These tactics, however, failed to bring the desired result. The Nicaraguan people, during the elections, expressed full support for the Sandinist government which has planned and is implementing a broad programme of social and economic changes.

Washington's latest actions show that the American hegemonists, intoxicated with "victory" in Grenada, are looking for a pretext to launch a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, provoking conflicts between Nicaragua and neighboring countries. But they should remember that Nicaragua is not Grenada. The Nicaraguan people expressed their determination to defend their country from foreign encroachments till the end, and the United States' yet another provocation may have far-reaching consequences for it.

Labeled 'Invasion Pretext'

LD081239 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- The United States Government has issued a false report that a ship with Soviet MIG aircraft on board was on her way to Nicaragua, says the statement by the Nicaraguan Government. This statement issued on Wednesday at the U.N. by Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation stressed that Washington is even examining the possibility of striking against Nicaragua under the pretext of destroying the aircraft.

The Nicaraguan Government, the statement continues, condemns in front of the international community and public of the United States this attempt of the U.S. Administration at instigating an incident in order to use it as a pretext for an attack against the Republic.

The Nicaraguan Government urges the United States Administration to give up threats and aggression, which run counter to the norms of international relations and peaceful settlement of conflicts between sovereign states, as is envisaged in the U.N. Charter.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. AIR, SEA 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD082035 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 8 TASS -- Nicaragua made a resolute protest to the U.S. Administration in connection with new U.S. provocations jeopardizing the republic's sovereignty.

The statement of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry stresses that on November 7 two ships of the U.S. Navy intruded into Nicaragua's territorial waters in the area of the Pacific port Corinto and staged dangerous manoeuvres threatening the passage of foreign merchant ships. Four miles off the shore the U.S. frigates attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat that was heading for a Soviet merchant ship to guide it to piers of Corinto. A C-130 intruder plane of the U.S. make simultaneously appeared over the area. In answer to a gross violation of the air space of the republic, anti-aircraft defenses of the Sandinist People's Army opened preventive fire at the plane.

The statement of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry says these provocative actions show that the U.S. Administration is paving the ground for direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, including bombing of its territory and other aggressive actions with immediate participation of U.S. forces. The situation in the area is sharply aggravated by the presence of U.S. warships off Nicaraguan coasts alongside threats of official representatives of the Washington administration against the Sandinist people's revolution, the brazen intrusion of the Blackbird spy plane into the airspace of the republic, the subversive campaign aimed at discrediting the general elections in Nicaragua, as well as the Pentagon's plans to rush into Central America the 82nd Airborne Division that took part in the U.S. intervention into Grenada.

The Nicaraguan Government condemned resolutely the United States aggressive actions which, as the statement stresses, are a prelude to the United States direct invasion of Nicaragua. We demand that the U.S. Administration stop provocative actions against Nicaragua which might have dangerous consequences for peace, the statement says.

NICARAGUAN LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN TV

LD091034 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 9 TASS -- The results of the elections in Nicaragua at which the majority of the electorate cast their votes for candidates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF) show that the Nicaraguan people believe in the revolution and support the policy carried on by the SNLF. This has been pointed out in an interview with the Cuban television by the member of SNLF national leadership, Coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, who was elected to the post of president.

He denounced the attempts of the U.S. Administration to denigrate the results of the elections in Nicaragua. Washington is preparing a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua and is eager to use any pretext for justifying this action, D. Ortega stressed. The Nicaraguan leader opposed gross provocations, such as the flights over Nicaragua's territory by U.S. spying planes and the violation by U.S. naval ships of the territorial waters of Nicaragua. D. Ortega criticised the inventions of the Reagan administration about the "danger" which Nicaragua allegedly poses for other countries of the region. He said that Nicaragua had the inalienable right to consolidate its defenses with the aim to safeguard the gains of the revolution, freedom and independence.

While holding forth about its support for a peaceful settlement of the Central American problem, Washington is actually kindling the regional conflict, D. Ortega said further. He recalled that the White House had refused to support the document drawn up by the "Contadora Group" which mapped out ways of a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America. The Nicaraguan leader stressed that by so doing the Reagan administration ignored the striving of Latin America for achieving peace in the Central American region.

The actions of counterrevolutionaries which inflict considerable damage to the country are one of the causes underlying the difficulties in Nicaraguan economy. Along with the consolidation of the country's defenses, the rapid improvement of economy is one of the main tasks facing the country today, he stressed.

NICARAGUA PREPARES TO DEFEND AGAINST INVASION

LD081811 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has made an appeal to the Nicaraguan people and the public of the whole world that draws attention to the intensified danger of direct armed aggression by the United States against that Central American country. The document says that immediately after the announcement of the U.S. election results, the Pentagon and State Department started very actively spreading rumors alleging that ships with Soviet fighter aircraft were approaching Nicaraguan ports. The aim of these false assertions by the U.S. Administration is to prepare the ground for armed attack and invasion by American troops on Nicaraguan territory, the document stresses. Taking such a dangerous development of events into consideration, the government of National Reconstruction called on the Nicaraguan people to be prepared to defend the motherland.

TASS NOTES NICARAGUAN SANDINIST ELECTION VICTORY

LD082014 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 8 TASS -- At the general elections that were held in Nicaragua on November 4 the Sandinist National Liberation Front is ahead of other political parties by a large margin. 90.56 per cent of the ballots has been counted.

As many as 736,052 people, that is 66.93 per cent of the poll, cast their ballots for candidates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to the presidency, vice-presidency and membership in the future National Assembly, parliament of the republic. According to the preliminary data of the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua, the Sandinists have already got certain of 60 out of 90 seats in parliament which will start discharging its duties as of January 10, 1985.

NICARAGUAN ELECTION RESULTS HAILED BY MEDIA

LD091051 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- The fact that out of more than 1.5 million registered voters in Nicaragua, 82 per cent went to the polls to take part in the election of the Republic's president and vice-president and 90 members of the National Assembly is significant in itself, being a record high indicator for the whole of Latin America, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, commenting on the results of the election in Nicaragua.

The foes of the Sandinist revolution had been spreading malicious fabrications about the character of the forthcoming elections, smearing the regime, its policy and objectives. The voting is over now. Nearly 500 international observers from Western Europe, the United States and Canada, Latin America, Central America and Caribbean countries, from Africa witnessed truly national and democratic elections.

Unbiased observers from all over the world now stress that the foes of the Nicaraguan revolution kept silent on or distorted the broad support given by the Nicaraguans to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, its course of profound social and economic changes and its domestic and foreign policies. About 67 per cent of votes were cast for the Front's candidates.

The elections in Nicaragua demonstrated the Nicaraguans' striving for peace, their desire to strengthen democracy, the newspaper stresses. Simultaneously, they were a triumph for the Sandinists' policy of national dialogue and political pluralism.

Besides, the Nicaraguan elections present vivid evidence of the further consolidation of all patriotic forces around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and its political programme.

ZAGLADIN WRITES ON SOCIALISM'S OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AU061846 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department: "The October Revolution and the Struggle for Socialism" -- specially written for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO]

[Text] The question of revolutionary experience, generally speaking, and of the October Revolution, in particular, is becoming especially topical today in connection with the new opportunities of struggle for drastic changes in society offered to the forces of social progress, both in the developed capitalist countries and in the developing countries.

Once upon a time, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and V.I. Lenin accurately and unmistakably determined that socialism must be a society totally differing from capitalism, a society which is called upon not merely to implement a quantitative increase of benefits for the working people, but to create a qualitatively new way of life for them. Socialism must become a society of collectivism and equal social rights, this is to say, it must be a more humanitarian system. To cite Marx, it must be a truly humanitarian society.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution gave V.I. Lenin and the CPSU the opportunity to assume the leadership in practical activities aimed at implementing the ideals of socialist society. This was by no means an easy task in those days and it is still difficult today. Not only in the past, but also today the builders of socialism are forced at each step to face tasks which have never before been resolved by anyone in any place whatsoever. Since, as is quite obvious, socialism in all spheres of life could not be and was not supposed to be a simple continuation of the old, bourgeois society, it had to find its own, new approach to all issues -- an approach conforming to the interest of man, conforming to the interests of the working masses, and not to the interests of a small group of exploiters or to the interest of profit.

The historical experience of socialism is still in its childhood. It is only 68 years old. This make the following fact obvious: Socialism is still unable to reveal all its opportunities. The present-day socialist world with its successes and future prospects, even with all its problems -- as is pointed out in CPSU documents -- is still young; it is a growing social organism in which not everything is clearly defined and many things are still marked by the historical events of the past. The socialist world is a world in motion; it is constantly improving, but despite all this, it has acquired considerable experience.

Difficulties in opening new paths of social development are increasing because they must be sought under the constant pressure of the class enemy. The enemies tried, at the beginning, to prevent socialism from being victorious. Later on, they tried to liquidate the already existing socialism.

The attempts of the enemies to destroy the new system cost the Soviet people tremendous human and material sacrifices. They delayed the development of the USSR -- and there is no other way to express this. Even today, the imperialist reaction, in explaining its new "crusade", is doing everything within its power to avert the successful development of socialism.

The methods used by our class enemies are varied. These methods include the arms race, which at the same time is a tool of military pressure, a means of creating a military threat for socialism and a means of diverting considerable material and human resources from creative labor and from peaceful construction.

These methods include the policy of pressure and blackmail, the efforts to enslave the socialist countries, and economic blockades, as well as psychological warfare, aimed at undermining the socialist system from the inside.

One of the most important trends in the struggle waged by imperialism against socialism lies in the attempts to discredit the achievements of the new society and to subject its values to doubts, as well as to question its response to the needs of man. Attempts of this kind are innumerable, from the very beginning of 1917 up to this day.

When imperialist propaganda began, the prevailing idea was to prove that the October revolution was allegedly "illegal," and that instead of socialism some kind of anti-humanitarian system had appeared in Russia which should be destroyed. However, the intention of suppressing socialism failed in those days.

The definition of socialism as a "monster" (a definition which actually lasted for a very long time and is still repeated even today) was replaced by the statement that socialism in the USSR is allegedly socialism suitable for underdeveloped countries, and that Soviet experience is quite inadequate for developed countries.

It is true that the complexity of the tasks which the Communist Party had to face in the period following the revolution was linked to the fact that, compared with the advanced capitalist states, Russia was an economically and culturally backward country. This is why it was necessary for the Soviet Union to overcome such trials and difficulties which the socialist countries today are not likely to face. Such difficulties will hardly apply to developing [preceding word as published] countries in Western Europe and America; however, the countries of Asia and Africa, and those of Latin America, to a great extent, will obviously be forced to cope with many of the problems which the USSR had to solve.

These problems included the task of creating a new industrial base for society and of accomplishing the socialist transformation of backward rural areas. This also involved the task of finding efficient forms of progressive political government in a country where feudal and semi-feudal remnants of the past still existed. This involved, last but not least, the difficulties in overcoming illiteracy and cultural backwardness.

If all these problems had not existed, the construction of socialism in the USSR would naturally have proceeded with greater speed and even more considerable results would have been achieved. Does this, however, mean that Russia's experience has not given anything to countries with highly developed stages of capitalist development? The answer to this can only be negative.

First of all, every attempt at a socialist revolution, namely at a transition from capitalism to socialism, is interesting and instructive for all those who fight for socialism, regardless of the place where they work, since the essence of capitalism and its inner rules are always the same. The difference lies only in the degree of maturity of this society, in particular, (depending upon the internal and external conditions) in the forms of its manifestation, and so forth. Naturally, the revolutionaries are obliged to take into account these specific conditions in the forms of the existence of capitalism. However, the essence of their struggle does not change as a result of all these different conditions. Their final task, namely the elimination of exploitation, also remains the same.

The same applies to the fact that, with the exception of the forms of manifestation of different approaches and of gradual steps of development, socialism in its essence as a social system, always remains socialism, namely a society where exploitation and the domination of private property do not exist, a society in which social equality and freedom prevail.

As a result of all this, the experience of every socialist revolution is important and essential for every revolutionary, regardless of the place where he is waging his struggle. The CPSU, as was stressed at the 26th congress, is studying the experience of all socialist countries with care and respect; it is trying to use all experience which can be applied to the conditions existing in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, if we are talking about the experience of the October Revolution, because of the peculiarities existing in Russia at that given period of the revolution, this experience contains particular values and contributions, which, in their synthesis, are perhaps unprecedented and unique as compared to any of the other socialist revolutions.

Russia was a moderately developed country, and this is why its experience can give much to revolutionaries in countries with a similar level of socioeconomic maturity. This applies perhaps, above all, to the solution of exceptionally important problems such as the agrarian problem, as well as to the solution of other problems stemming from the existence of pre-capitalist conditions in the rural areas and from the fact that a number of questions had not been resolved by the bourgeois democratic revolution, but were solved by the October Revolution.

On the other hand, however, Russia was a country with an extremely high level of industrial and bank capital. The concentration of production and of capital in Russia were perhaps greater than in Germany and the United States. This is precisely why revolution accumulated special and quite considerable experience in the struggle against the oppression of monopolist capital. It was not a coincidence that Lenin's work, "The Threatening Disaster and How to Fight It," which was published in 1917, for the first time in history contained a program on the transition of state-monopolist capitalism to a revolutionary-democratic state, which in its turn is a transitional link, a stage along the path toward socialism. (And this program remains topical even today.)

In addition to this, class oppression in Russia consisted of oppression exerted by different strata (such as contemporary capitalists, as well as feudal and semi-feudal classes). This was further complemented by national and colonial oppression. This is why revolution in Russia not only solved the problems of social revolution, but also played the role of a national liberation revolution. Thus, both revolutions merged into one.

Last but not least, (though this is by far not an exhaustive enumeration of all the peculiarities of the October Revolution) this revolution took place in the midst of a world war. The peace slogan was one of the most decisive slogans of the October Revolution. The uncompromising stand of the Bolsheviks against war and in favor of democratic peace determined the fact that so many people rallied to the Bolshevik platform, including people who originally were hardly aware of the necessity of a transition to socialism.

In other words -- the October Revolution rallied the most varied trends, lines, and orientations of the struggle. The October Revolution actually represents the prototype of the contemporary revolutionary process in all its depth and scope, and this undoubtedly determined the fact that the experience of the October Revolution assumed a universal and general character in the era in which it took place.

Naturally, this does not signify that everyone must repeat the experience of the October Revolution in exactly the same manner. Such an approach would be totally erroneous. First of all, the experience of the October Revolution, which 60 years ago and even 30 years ago was still unique, is no longer such. It has been complemented, further developed, and multiplied by the experience of the socialist revolutions that followed, as well as by the experience of the struggle for socialism in capitalist countries.

The implementation of the revolution and the subsequent construction of socialism are not the repetition of a cliche, but a constant, creative solution of new tasks and problems. The source of strength for the communists lies in the creative application of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and in their ability, under all circumstances, to find the historically correct solutions for emerging problems under all circumstances -- solutions in conformity with the basic principles of socialism, and at the same time, in accordance with the specific conditions existing in a given country.

The experience of the October Revolution, however, demonstrated another thing as well: namely, that revolutionary, creative spirit should not be transformed into a denial of the essence of socialism, that it should not reject the basic principles of scientific communism. Similar attempts, however, are taking place from time to time in one or the other country. The enemies of socialism do not miss any opportunities to take advantage of these cases and to undermine socialism. This is why the revolutionary, creative spirit is inseparable from the defense of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and from the observance of the common principles of socialist construction. The experience of the October Revolution, as well as the experience of all socialist revolutions that followed, are teaching us this lesson.

The socialist world is confidently advancing. However, its progress is not always easy and simple. Nevertheless, the general, law-governed rules of socialism are the correct directives for its development. They were originally discovered by the October Revolution and confirmed by all subsequent historical developments. The experience of socialism is the experience of all revolutionaries. In pursuing its development and expansion this experience is arming all revolutionaries with knowledge and skill so they may struggle for the triumph of the glorious ideas of peace, labor, equality, fraternity, and happiness for all peoples.

WORLD LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO USSR

From President Reagan

PM091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the American people I would like to convey to the people of the Soviet Union congratulations on the USSR's national holiday.

As I said during our high-level conversations in September, we are striving to improve working relations between our two countries -- relations which would be characterized by a greater degree of cooperation and understanding. The United States is ready for constructive talks with the Soviet Union on a number of questions, including arms control. We will continue to act in this spirit in favor of peace and mutual relations with the Soviet Union based on restraint and reciprocity.

Respectfully,

Ronald Reagan.

From PPR's Jaruzelski, Jablonski

PM081647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Council of State and Council of Ministers, and all the Polish people, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and all the fraternal Soviet people, cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The October Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, showed the world unprecedented prospects for development, and laid the foundation for an epoch of victorious struggle by the peoples of the world for social progress, peace, and socialism. Each anniversary of the Great October Revolution is therefore celebrated by Communists throughout the world and by all progressive mankind.

The USSR, thanks to the selfless labor of the Soviet people led by Lenin's party, has achieved enormous successes in improving developed socialist society and on the path toward communism. The land of the soviets has become a comprehensively developed socialist power which is the main bulwark of peace and international security. Thanks to the CPSU's consistent peace-loving foreign policy, mankind has been able, to date, to avoid another conflagration of war. The Soviet Union's active peace policy enjoys the respect and resolute support of the socialist community states and all people of goodwill throughout the world.

The October Revolution exerted a determining influence on resolving the question of Poland's state independence. We are grateful to the land of the soviets for liberation from Hitler's occupation and for assistance in rebuilding and developing the country and overcoming present difficulties. The friendship and cooperation between our peoples engendered 40 years ago in the joint struggle of our two countries' Communists and patriots is a truly historic achievement. Our parties, the PZPR and the CPSU, are united by common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our states and peoples are jointed by a unity of aims and interests which form the basis of the alliance and friendship of People's Poland with the Soviet Union.

We will do our utmost to ensure that our country will continue to make its contribution to comprehensively developing relations of friendship and fraternity with the land of the soviets and other socialist community states.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has stood the test of time. It is a reliable guarantee of Poland's existence within historically just frontiers, is an important prerequisite for successfully resolving the tasks of socialist building, and is an important factor in consolidating a lasting and worthy place for our country in the community of socialist states and in the international arena. This alliance is acquiring particularly great significance at the present time, when attempts are being made by imperialist circles to reverse the wheel of history, to undermine the territorial and political realities of Europe which took shape after World War II, and to dislodge our country from the path of socialist development.

Consistently implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, we will strengthen our bonds of fraternity, enrich them with new achievements in the interests of our parties, states, and peoples, and help to consolidate world peace.

Please accept our cordial wishes for further successes in communist building, in implementing your peace-loving foreign policy, and in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State.

From CSSR's Husak, Strougal

PM091043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and people of CSSR, and on our own account, we send to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people cordial, comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Together with progressive people the world over the Czechoslovak people pay tribute to the heroic action by the Russian proletariat which, under the leadership of the glorious Bolshevik party headed by V.I. Lenin, ushered in by its revolutionary exploit a new era in mankind's history. The truth of Great October is an inexhaustible force showing millions of people in our world the way in the struggle for freedom and a better life, for right and for justice. October is associated with the formation and development of the socialist community, the constant growth of the international communist and workers movement, the breadth of the national liberation movement, and the fundamental change in the correlation of class forces in the world arena in favor of socialism and progress.

The heroic people of the world's first socialist state have trod a glorious road of struggle and labor since the memorable days of October 1917. The Soviet people created the great cause of socialist building and defended it against Nazi aggression in the Great Patriotic War. In connection with the upcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we note with gratitude and respect that it was the Soviet people and their heroic army who, at the cost of untold sacrifices, made the decisive contribution to saving mankind from fascist slavery and liberating many European and Asian peoples.

Today the working people of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party, are creatively solving tasks of improving developed socialist society. Their successes are convincing proof that the socialist social system provides unlimited opportunities for economic, social, and cultural development and fully serves working people's interests. We sincerely congratulate Soviet working people on their achievements and wish them new successes in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Throughout its history the Soviet Union has been a bastion of peace, a bulwark for all democratic, peace-loving, and progressive forces in the struggle against the militarist course of imperialism, primarily American imperialism. The Soviet Union's principled peace-loving foreign policy and tireless efforts to avert the threat of war, ease international tension, and effect a return to the policy of detente justifiably enjoy growing sympathy among peace-loving forces throughout the world, who see the policy as a real way to solve present-day international problems.

The CPCZ, the CSSR Government, and the entire Czechoslovak people fully endorse the Soviet Union's struggle for peace. We wholly support its initiatives and the socialist community's struggle to halt the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, to prevent the militarization of space, and to restore international trust and equal cooperation. The CSSR will continue to make every effort to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, improve the Warsaw Pact states' defense capability, deepen socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, and promote the joint struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

On the Great October anniversary we note once again the profound influence and inspirational significance of its behests and of the ideas of Leninism for the Czechoslovak peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. Czechoslovakia's achievements in building socialism and our people's peaceful life are part and parcel of the development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and its selfless international support. In the period when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the completion of our peoples' national liberation struggle and the beginning of our motherland's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, our entire people cherish with a sense of gratitude and respect the memory of the untold sacrifices made by the Soviet people for our freedom and of the source of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship forged in the joint struggle against fascism.

We attach great significance to the fact that both our fraternal parties, both our states, and the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples are united by ties of close friendship and alliance. Our unity and constantly widening cooperation are based on loyalty to the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our people see this as a reliable guarantee of future prospects for a peaceful life and socialist building. We assure you that we will continue to unswervingly follow the path of further developing and deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and consolidating allied ties in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Wholeheartedly we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Soviet people big new successes in building a socialist society and in the struggle for lasting peace and social progress in the world and for the victory of communist ideals.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

From Romania's Ceausescu

PM081653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian Council of State and Government, and ourselves we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Communists, and all Soviet working people, a fraternal greeting, warm congratulations, and best wishes on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the Soviet Union's national holiday.

The Great October Socialist Revolution's victory, which crowned the revolutionary struggle of the Russian proletariat led by the Communist Party created by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, marked the beginning of a new era in the life and destiny of Russia and in the history of mankind.

By their heroic labor in the period of over 65 years since this event, the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, have achieved remarkable successes in building a modern socialist state with a mighty economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential.

Communists and all our people sincerely rejoice at these achievements and rate them highly: They are an important contribution to increasing socialism's power and influence in the world and to the struggle to defend peace throughout the world.

The RCP and Socialist Romania consistently act toward further developing fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the spirit of the principles of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, the November 1976 joint statement, and the agreements reached during summit talks.

We take this opportunity to express our firm conviction that, as a result of joint actions to implement the agreements reached during the fruitful talks in Moscow in June of this year, the close cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples in the political, economic scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres of mutual interest will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

At the same time, we reaffirm our determination to expand the active cooperation between our parties and states in the international arena in the belief that urgent and energetic measures are now more necessary than ever from all states, great or small, and all democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces, in order to curb the arms race, achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, remove medium-range missiles and all nuclear armaments from Europe, preserve peace, and free the peoples from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

On this great anniversary we once again convey to you, dear comrades, and to Communists and the Soviet people, the sincere wish for new and significant successes in communist building in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's Central Committee plenums for the further prosperity of our great friend and neighbor, the Soviet Union, and in the struggle for peace, detente, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

From Bulgaria's Zhivkov, Filipov

PM081449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people, and ourselves, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people the most heartfelt congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revoution.

The Great October Revolution's victory ushered in the era of socialism and communism and provided the necessary conditions for the USSR's working people, under the leadership of their illustrious Leninist Communist Party, to create the first social system in mankind's history based on humanity, social justice, and peace and friendship among the peoples. The Soviet Union's all-around political, economic, and cultural development has revealed socialism's inexhaustible creative potential, and the crushing defeat of Hitler's barbarians and Japan's militarists in World War II, for which the main credit belongs to the USSR, confirmed most emphatically the new system's superiority over capitalism.

Inextricably linked with the cause of the October Revolution, the experience of the CPSU and the USSR, and the implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching on creating a world socialist system, the successes of the socialist community states, united around the mighty Soviet Union, have proved the decisive factor in developing the world revolutionary process and an indestructible bulwark in the peoples' struggle for peace, freedom, and social progress.

Bulgaria's Communists and all the Bulgarian people fervently support the USSR's foreign policy course based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the sacred struggle of the CPSU and USSR to preserve peace throughout the world and to avert the danger of a thermonuclear war, which has increased primarily through the fault of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc. These noble aims are also served by the new series of constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union that have been greeted with approval and hope by all peace-loving peoples and are of exceptional significance for the fate of the peoples of our planet.

Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact members, will continue to contribute actively to strengthening the socialist community's unity and stepping up its might and will continue the fruitful implementation of the fraternal countries' coordinated policy aimed at halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, consolidating peace and security, and securing prosperity for the peoples throughout the world.

Following the CPSU's example, the BCP has headed our working people's struggle against the detested capitalist power and, with the Soviet Army's decisive help, carried out the 9 September 1944 Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria which, in essence, was a repetition in the main of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The recent celebration of the 40th anniversary of our 9 September Socialist Revolution revealed most convincingly the impressive panorama of the successes of our free development and proved to be a vivid new manifestation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Under the banner of this eternal and indestructible friendship, our country's working people are fruitfully implementing the joint course of the BCP and CPSU aimed at all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR, a course which has become the motive force in building the new society in Bulgaria and an example of socialist internationalism in action.

On this festive day, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people, further great successes in improving the developed socialist society and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and communism.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

From Hungary's Leaders

PM081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and all the Hungarian people I send to you, and through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people, comradely friendly congratulations and best wishes on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in mankind's history. As a result of the victory of Lenin's ideas the world's first socialist state came into being, a state which has become a symbol of a better future for mankind and happiness of the peoples and has brought hope to millions of enslaved people and to the peoples struggling to prevent war in the world. We Hungarians honor the Soviet Union as our liberator. We cherish the memory of the 100,000 sons of our people who, inspired by the ideas of the Great October Revolution, fought to defend the young Soviet power.

After the victory of the Soviet revolution the Soviet people led by their Leninist Communist Party have overcome all difficulties and have achieved outstanding successes in comprehensively developing the national economy, building a new society, and strengthening their socialist motherland.

The Soviet Union has won extensive recognition throughout the world for its consistent struggle for international security, world peace, and social progress since the very beginning of Soviet power's existence. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the dangers threatening peace are of particularly outstanding significance at present.

The Hungarian people highly value their friendship with the Soviet people. This is shown by the glorious celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation being held throughout our country. We rejoice that Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, cooperation based on common ideas, aims, and interests, is deepening in all spheres of life for the benefit of our peoples and the common cause of socialism.

The MSZMP will continue to develop and expand relations with the CPSU, strengthen our peoples' friendship, and deepen cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On this great festival for the Soviet Union and the whole of progressive mankind, we wish you with all our hearts outstanding new successes in creative labor for the good of socialism, in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in preserving world peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Lazar Gyorgy, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

From Yugoslavia's Sukrija

PM091005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own account, I send to you and to all Soviet Communists and working people hearty congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist development of your country and all-round prosperity of the friendly peoples and ethnic groups of the USSR.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the LCY and CPSU and between our two socialist countries and also the desire that they should continue their good and stable development on jointly established principled foundations. We are sure that this accords with the long-term interests of our peoples and of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

From India's Rajiv Gandhi

PM091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and His Excellency N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Your Excellencies,

On behalf of the Government and people of India, and also on my own behalf, I send you cordial congratulations and greetings on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The people of India follow with admiration the Soviet Union's great successes in the sphere of economic building, culture, science, and increasing national prosperity. We regard the energetic and industrious Soviet people and their commitment to the cause of peace and mutual understanding among states with profound respect. We wish you further successes in your efforts in the name of peace and progress.

On this day we celebrate with great satisfaction the strengthening of the friendship between India and the Soviet Union, which is proven by time and has deep historical roots. Our multifaceted cooperation is steadily expanding for the good of both countries. Based on mutual respect, Indian-Soviet relations are a factor for peace and stability. May the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries strengthen and develop fruitfully year by year.

My best wishes for health and well-being to your excellencies personally and also further prosperity to the great Soviet people.

Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India

From Pakistan's Zia

PM091001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your Excellency, in connection with the portentous event -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- I have great pleasure in conveying to your excellency and the government and the people of the USSR cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the government and the people of Pakistan and from myself.

We highly value the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and hope that this cooperation will be further strengthened and developed in the interests and for the good of both our peoples and of the cause of peace in our region and throughout the world.

I would also like to take this opportunity to warmly wish good health and happiness to your excellency, further progress and prosperity to the friendly peoples of the USSR.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

From Iraq's Husayn

PM091107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I have the pleasure to send you the most sincere congratulations and good wishes from myself and on behalf of the leadership and the entire Iraqi people. I take this opportunity to express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of our joint struggle for achieving a just peace and security throughout the world.

Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

From DRA's Karmal, Keshtmand

PM091151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, the entire Afghan people, and ourselves, we send you, and through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people the most cordial friendly congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the October Revolution, won under the leadership of the glorious Bolshevik Party headed by the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, marked the beginning of a radical turning point in mankind's history and mobilized the multimillion masses of working people on all continents to the struggle for social renewal, liberation from oppression and exploitation, equality and progress, and the working people's true freedom and happiness.

The world's first socialist state has traveled a road of severe tests and glorious victories. In the sacred war against fascism, the Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces saved the world's peoples from slavery and destruction and covered themselves with unfading glory. Together with the Soviet people, the Afghan people, too, will mark the 40th anniversary of this great victory widely and ceremonially.

The historic gains attained by the Soviet working people under the wise leadership of the Leninist CPSU convincingly bear out the inspiring and live-giving force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet people, by their selfless labor, have built a developed socialist society, transforming the land of the soviets into a leading world power with a mighty economic, scientific, and technical potential and highly developed culture, and they are proceeding successfully along the path toward creating a communist society.

The tireless struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for peace, international security, and social progress has won them deserved recognition and widespread support from the peoples of our planet. In the current conditions of exacerbation in the international situation, whereby the U.S.-headed reactionary imperialist forces are pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union is a firm bulwark for progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle for preserving life on earth. The DRA fully and entirely supports the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, removing the threat of nuclear war, and establishing principles of complete equality, mutual trust, and all-round cooperation among countries in the interests of all peoples without exception.

Afghanistan's working people, who are waging a determined and decisive struggle against the aggressive encroachments and interference on the part of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and regional reaction, feel profound appreciation and gratitude toward the great Soviet people for their international fraternal assistance in the cause of defending and consolidating national independence, the gains of the April Revolution, and the socioeconomic and cultural development of the DRA.

The PDPA and the entire Afghan people are well aware that the revolutionary solidarity and the multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation between the DRA and the USSR are a reliable guarantee for safeguarding Afghanistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty and peace and stability in the region, and they will do all in their power to comprehensively develop and deepen the fraternal Afghan-Soviet relations for the good of our countries' peoples and for the sake of world peace.

Dear comrades, accept our most cordial and sincere wishes for health, happiness, and success to you personally, and also wishes for new achievements to the great Soviet people in the implementation of the CPSU's designs and in the noble struggle for a bright future for all mankind.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

From MPR's Batmonh, Jagbaral

PM081157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the MPRP CC, Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Council of Ministers of the MPR, the entire Mongolian people and on our personal behalves, we convey to you and in your person to the CPSU CC, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent greetings and heartiest congratulations in connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October was and is an eternal beacon which shows to the peoples of earth the way towards the most just system of social life, freedom, and prosperity. The all-conquering ideas of October are epitomized in the eopchal accomplishments of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in the cause of building a new society, in the successes of the peoples fighting for freedom, independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

The heroic Soviet people -- the pioneers and trial-blazers of the new world -- are carrying high the banner of the Great October under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU. This is tellingly proved by the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the further perfection of the developed socialist society built in the USSR and by the single-purpose, titanic work of the CPSU and the Soviet state for consolidating peace and security on our planet.

The powerful material and spiritual potential of the land of the soviets and its consistently internationalist peaceloving foreign policy activities are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all forces fighting for national and social liberation, for the peaceful life of present and coming generations.

In today's troubled time, when world reaction headed by the militarist circles of the USA is pushing mankind to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union as one of the decisive factors of preserving and strengthening universal peace and international security becomes of particular significance.

The Mongolian people are deeply satisfied with the steady development and cementing of the friendship and coooperation between our two fraternal countries. The Mongolian-Soviet talks and meetings held recently in Moscow have once again convincingly demonstrated the strength of the ties of international unity between the MPRP and CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR. Once again they have confirmed the mutual resolve to continue augmenting the traditions of indestructable friendship and brotherhood between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator. The fruitful outcomes of those talks and meetings at the summit level render a mighty impetus to the further development of the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people, fresh great successes in communist construction, in the struggle for peace and international security, for the triumph of the radiant ideals of the Great October.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

From Iran's S.A. Khamene'i

PM091109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I congratulate you and the people of the neighboring USSR on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

From SRV Leaders

PM081317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a wonderful festival for all progressive mankind, we send our most ardent congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution led to the birth of the world's first worker-peasant state and marked the beginning of a new era in world history -- the era of the downfall of imperialism and triumph of socialism and communism worldwide.

The history of the Soviet land over the past 67 years convincingly demonstrates the insuperable might of the socialist system and the all-conquering strength of the working people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, founded and tempered by V.I. Lenin, have not only successfully built and reliably defended the Soviet state, but have also created favorable conditions for the formation of the socialist community and development of the world revolutionary process. The Soviet people's outstanding achievements in improving developed socialism are a striking example to states following the path of building socialism and struggling for national liberation.

The Soviet Union's enormous sacrifices and its great contribution to the struggle for peace and international security are absolutely clear evidence of the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's sense of great responsibility for the future of mankind and revolution throughout the world. For that reason, it is the duty of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world to back the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are full of goodwill and whose aim is disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

The Vietnamese people are always deeply aware that, had it not been for the October Revolution, the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, and the August Revolution, there would have been no new Vietnam.

Following the path indicated by the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) created and tempered by Ho Chi Minh, have achieved remarkable victories in the defense and building of the motherland and have made a fitting contribution to the cause of world revolution.

The Vietnamese people are deeply satisfied that the relations of sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and peoples, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and sealed by the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are constantly strengthening and developing. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, signed in 1983, as well as the accords reached this year during the meetings between the top leaders of our parties and states, reflect complete unity of views and the common resolve of the CPSU and CPV, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, to continue to develop comprehensive cooperation and improve coordinated actions in the international arena in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

We will take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, most sincere and profound thanks to the CPSU and the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for invariably giving enormous, effective, and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

We wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade K.U. Chernenko, new and even bigger achievements in improving developed socialism, preserving peace, and safeguarding international security.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries strengthen and develop daily.

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MARK ANNIVERSARY

PM091153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Unfading Light of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Beijing public organized by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society has been held here on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by Qu Wu, vice chairman of the All-China Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, and Qian Qichen, PRC vice foreign minister.

Shi Ziming, vice chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, stated that the Soviet people, led by the great Lenin, carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, which shook the entire world and opened a new era in mankind's history. A reply speech was delivered by I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

In connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, a photographic exhibition entitled "The Soviet Union Today" has opened in Beijing depicting the Soviet people's life and heroic labor aimed at implementing an impressive program of communist building.

PRAVDA ANALYZES ENGELS' VIEWS ON STATE

PM090847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosphical Sciences Professor G. Volkov: "Fulfilling Marx' "Testament.' Toward the Centenary of F. Engels' Work "The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State"]

[Excerpt] Examining in detail the history of the communal-tribal system, Engels shows its evolution through various stages of epochs of wildness and barbarity. It is in the process of the disintegration of this system that private property, classes, and the state arise.

The central and final point of all of Engels' arguments is the question of the state's emergence and essence. V.I. Lenin turned repeatedly to this classic work of Marxism precisely in connection with the question of the state. He considered it fundamental to all policy, particularly the policy of a party struggling to overthrow capitalism. At the same time Vladimir Ilich pointed out that you will hardly find another question so intentionally and unintentionally tangled by representatives of bourgeois science, philosophy, jurisprudence, political economy, and publicistic activity. Here falsifications usually take two directions. The state is proclaimed an almost supernatural divine force imposed on society from without. Or it is considered a nonclass, supraclass force, standing above society and called upon to reconcile the classes.

Engels and later Lenin totally destroy those falsifications. The state arose historically in the course of the natural development of society. It emerged as a machine for the suppression of one class by another. However bourgeois democracy develops, whatever forms it assumes, and whatever "fig leaves" of parliamentarianism and arguments about freedom, equal rights, and so forth it covers itself with -- it was, is, and will be precisely a machine for suppressing the exploited majority of the population and a tool in the hands of the ruling class.

The state arises when insoluble class antagonisms come to light in society. The more developed and acute forms they assume, the more the strength and might of the state, its interference in all affairs of society, and its repressive, military-bureaucratic, and police functions increase. This conclusion, which follows from the logic of Engels' arguments, is very clearly confirmed by the entire course of the bourgeois state's development over the past 100 years.

Engels points out that in a democratic republic wealth makes use of its power indirectly, but all the more surely for that: "On the one hand, in the form of direct bribery of officials -- America is the classic example -- and on the other, in the form of an alliance between the government and the stock exchanges...." (Vol 21, p 172) Bribery of officials, corruptions, and the alliance of the bourgeois state with large monopolies have now reached an unprecedented scale.

Engels wrote about the swelling and "inflating" of public power in the form of the army, the police, and so forth, which threathens to swallow up all of society and even the state. "Look, for example, at Europe today..." -- he exclaimed. Yes, look at Europe today and, particularly, at present-day America, we will say. In the United States there is not just an alliance and union of the state with the military-industrial complex, but also the state's subordination to that complex and its absorption by it. Precisely this complex is becoming, more and more, the real supreme ruling force, albeit a backstage one, in the United States.

Universal suffrage, representation for all classes in society, and parliamentarianism are the shop windows of bourgeois democracy.

But, Engels stresses throughout the train of his arguments, in the struggle of the working class against capital it must not pin vain hopes on parliamentarianism and universal suffrage. Yes, universal suffrage is an indicator of the maturity of the working class. "It cannot, nor will it ever, give more in the state today; but even this is enough. On the day that the thermometer of universal suffrage registers boiling point among the workers, they, like the capitalists, will know what to do." (Vol 21, p 173)

What, then, is the state's future? Engels gives a clear, though very general, answer to this question. Since the state does not exist eternally, but arose historically together with the emergence of classes, in a classless society it will inevitably die away. "A society which organizes production in a new way on the basis of a free and equal association of producers will dispatch the entire state machine to where its proper place will be then: to the museum of antiquities, next to the spinning wheel and the bronze ax." (Vol 21, p 173)

On the eve of the Great October Lenin addresses precisely this problem: the attitude of the revolutionary proletarian party to the state, and the fate of the state following a socialist revolution.

As is known, Marx based his conclusion on the inevitable breakup of the state machine on a generalization of the experience of the Paris Commune. The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must be replaced with the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx and Engels were convinced of this. Lenin insisted on this in the struggle against the opportunists and the followers of Kautskiy, who avoided formulating the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat and distorted the teaching of the founders of Marxism to the effect that the bourgeois state will "die away" of its own accord. The dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin believes, is essential for the victory of the revolution and the assertion of its gains in the struggle against the bourgeosie. But, consequently, when class antagonism disappears from society, the need for one class to suppress another will also disappear, and the dictatorship of the proletariat as a special form of state will "die away."

But the dictatorship of the proletariat is designed not just to crush the resistance of exploiter classes. The management of society and production, the accounting and disposal of public wealth, and control over the measure of labor and consumption become its most important task. Lenin posed this task most insistently immediately after the victory of the Socialist Revolution.

As early as in "Anti-Duehring" Engels stipulated that the thesis of the "dying away" and "falling asleep" of the state does not mean an anarchic denial of all centralized leadership of society and production: "Management of persons is replaced by management of things and leadership of production processes." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 20, p 292) In a number of works Lenin elaborates this point and develops it into an action program of the socialist state for the defense of the revolution's gains and the leadership of the economy, to involve working people in the management of society and the organization of production, and to educate the new generation in a communist spirit.

As the entire long history of the development of Soviet society and the other socialist countries convincingly shows, in time the functions of the state are filled with increasingly full and life-giving substance, at the same time as the need for one class to suppress another disappears quite quickly.

Unlike the bourgeois state, the socialist state is not a force alienated from society and "placing itself above it." It is a force formed by the people themselves and by their friendly classes and social groups and acting on behalf of the people and in the interests of the people.

The state serves as an organ of expression of the working people's will. The forms of state management are combined under socialism with very diverse forms of self-government and public control.

Socialist democracy acquires new impulses and a new, still broader scope in the developed socialist society. The party has now drawn the conclusion that the formation of the classless structure of society will take place within the framework of developed socialism. Speaking about the new edition of the CPSU Program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed to the need to reflect in it the idea of the classless socialist society as one of the most important milestones in the development of the new socioeconomic formation. Here, the modern working class was and still is the leading force in the formation of the classless structure of society. The program will also be called upon to reflect the role of the state under the conditions of developed socialism and to speak of the forms of the people's socialist self-government and the deepening and consistent development of real democratism in all spheres of social life.

The classless structure of society presupposes that all ownership of the tools and means of production will be turned into ownership by the entire people. This will mean a leap in the socialization of production and will open up new opportunities for raising labor productivity and totally liquidating the substantial differences between the city and the countryside.

Engels' idea about social production of a twofold kind -- the means of life and man himself -- is now assuming special significance. The latter represents the shaping of a comprehensively developed, spiritually rich individual with extensive creative abilities -- which is the "aim in itself" of socialist society.

Concluding his book, Engels turns to a period of human civilization which appears in three forms: slavery, serfdom, and hired labor. The sole, determining aim of this civilization, he says, is "the wealth, once again the wealth, and yet again the wealth" not of society but of the individual. This civilization is founded on the exploitation of one class by another. The form of its existence is war by all against all.

What, then, is going to replace that civilization? Instead of a reply, Engels cites the words of Morgan: "Democracy in government, fraternity within society, equality of rights, and universal education will sanctify the next, highest stage of society, for which experience, reason, and science constantly strive." (Vol 21, p 178)

What is at issue, in point of fact, is none other than a fundamentally new -- communist -- type of civilization. And its formation, strengthening, and development characterize the modern epoch.

STALIN'S ROLE IN DEFENSE OF MOSCOW RECALLED

PM080954 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 45 (Signed to Press 1 November 1984) carries on pages 12 and 13, under the rubric "40th Anniversary of the Great Victory: The Western View," a 5,000-word feature which consists, according to a footnote, of "chapters from Henry Cassidy's book 'Moscow Diary' [Moskovskiyydnevnik] (New York, 1943), which is being prepared for publication by Progress Publishing House."

At the beginning Cassidy quotes an unnamed Red Army officer:

"We could have stopped them earlier, but we waited until this would cost us less and them more."

Describing events in the winter of 1941, Cassidy speaks of "Stalin's plan" for the defense of Moscow, writes about the Moscow City Soviet's "traditional session" on the eve of the October Revolution anniversary which was held "not at the Bolshoy Theater but at the Mayakovskaya metro station," and says: "But the main thing was that the session was held and that Stalin spoke at it."

Coming to events in early December 1941, Cassidy writes: "At that critical moment Stalin was personally in charge of the defense. Lieutenant General K.K. Rokossovskiy, engaged in heavy fighting near the Istrinskoye water reservoir, was called to the telephone:

"'This is Stalin. Report on the situation.'

"The general described the situation.

"'Hold on, we will help you,' came the answer."

The remainder of the feature deals with the final developments and results of the battle for Moscow.

SHEVARDNADZE LATE OCT, EARLY NOV ACTIVITIES NOTED

PM080944 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 30 October carries on pages 1 and 4 a 4,000-word GRUZINFORM feature entitled "Tbilisoba-84: You Deserve This Happiness, Tbilisi!" The feature describes events at the 28 October Tbilisi city festival and reports that the festivities were attended by "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee," and other officials.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 November 1984 front-pages a 300-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Trade in the Preholiday Days" on proceedings at a conference held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to discuss questions of trade on the eve of the October Revolution anniversary celebrations. According to GRUZINFORM, "the results of the conference were analyzed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

DYMSHITS PRESENTS AWARDS TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS

PM081505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "For Services Rendered"]

[Text] In the Kremlin's Sverdlovsk Hall on 1 November, a large group of Moscow planners, architects, and construction workers were presented with the diplomas and insignia of winners of the USSR Council of Ministers Prize for 1984 for producing the most outstanding designs for enterprises, buildings, and facilities and for construction according to those designs.

When presenting the awards, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, cordially congratulated the prize-winners and wished them further creative successes.

The prize-winners cordially thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the high appreciation of their work and gave an assurance that they would devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to further strengthening the motherland's economic potential.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES MOVIE TRAINING SESSIONS

PM090845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A series of courses for improving the skills of workers in the cinematography industry has ended at the Moscow Higher Party School. For 1 month the chairmen and chief editors of the union republic state committees for cinematography, directors and chief editors of movie studios, chiefs of republic, kray, and oblast administrations for expanding the movie house network [kinofikatsiya], and directors of republic, kray, and oblast film rental offices have been studying topical problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building, and the economic policy and international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the provisions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Special attention was paid to problems of the party's ideological work and to enhancing the role of the movies in working people's communist education.

Questions of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On measures to Further Raise the Ideological and Artistic Standard of Movies and Consolidating the Material and Technical Facilities of the Movie Industry" occupied an important place in the course.

Course participants were addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs; L.A. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the USSR Cinematographers' Union Broad; Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; F.D. Bobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; M.V. Pashkov, chairman of the Culture Workers Trade Union Central Committee; G.A. Arbatov and O.T. Bogomolov, directors of scientific research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee; and professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the Moscow Higher Party School.

The course participants familiarized themselves with the Mosfilm and Tsentrnauchfilm Movie Studios, the Central Documentary Movie Studio, the state movi foundation, and others.

There was a broad exchange of experience on questions of the work of movie studios and cinematographic organizations and institutions.

LIVESTOCK WINTERING EQUIPMENT ISSUES DISCUSSED

PM081447 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Oct 84 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Repair of Equipment and Wintering of Livestock; From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply for Agricultural has been held. Its participants examined questions connected with the repair of the machine and tractor pool and the livestock wintering period that has started.

Opening the session, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agricultural. L.I. Khitrun, recalled the special responsibility of agro-industrial associations' engineering and technical services. Their task is to organize the work of workshops and specialized repair enterprises as a shock campaign as well as to arrange for effective technical provision of livestock units and complexes. Collectives of industrial enterprises -- suppliers of machinery, spare parts, metal, technical rubber items, and other resources -- are called on to help them in this.

Unfortunately, by no means are all industrial collectives noted for tight delivery discipline. This was also noted at the staff's session. Thus, certain plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have long been undersupplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with conveyors for root crops, pumps to pump liquid manure, boiler-steam generators, and other devices necessary for successful wintering livestock. The session cited the Kamshin Machine Plant and the Belebey Specialized Experimental Plant among the laggards.

In addition, individual enterprises of this department are failing to deliver suppliers of equipment for new livestock units and complexes, which is delaying the commissioning of these facilities, the main ones being the Pereslavl, Bukhara, and Mingechaur experimental specialized plants of the Soyuzpromkomplektzhivmash Administration.

The successful wintering of livestock depends to a considerable degree on farms being fully supplied with spare parts for the repair and utilization of livestock unit equipment. Yet many farms are experiencing an acute shortage of components for units for vitamin and meal preparation, milking installations, manure-gathering conveyors, and poultry-raising and other equipment. The Uman Agricultural Experimental Machine-Building Plant, Kurganselmach, Kovelselmach, Yelgavselmash, and Pyatigorskselmash are not coping with the production and delivery of these spare parts.

There is a lag in tractor, combine, and motor vehicle repairs in a number of places because of the shortage of spare parts. In the countryside now is the busiest time for preparing machines and tools for next year's field work. However, certain plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are delaying the dispatch of the components in shortest supply, such a driveshafts, crankshafts, screw conveyors, inclined chambers, linings, disks, and others. The laggards include the Chelyabinskiy Traktorny Zavod, Rzazselmash, and Odessapochvomash Production Associations.

Despite overall fulfillment of the plan for the production of motor vehicle spare parts in the first 9 months of the year, individual enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry also lagged behind in deliveries to the countryside of parts on the list of items in very short supply. Thus, in this period, the Avtodizel Production Association failed to dispatch 6,000 crankshafts and 5,500 heads to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The shortage or rolled metal is also having an adverse effect on the work of repair workshops and specialized enterprises engaged in preparing agricultural equipment for next year's field work. In the first 9 months of the year, more than 46,000 metric tons of rolled metal failed to reach agriculture. A particularly large lag has been permitted by the Yenakiyevo, Magnitogorsk, and Karaganda Metallurgical Combines and a number of other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Specific measures have been outlined that are aimed at eliminating the lag in the material and technical provision of agriculture.

Taking part in the staff's work were senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab, as well as representatives of ministries and departments.

NOVOYE VREMYA DISCUSSES USSR MILITARY SPENDING

PM081600 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 26 Oct 84 pp 18-20

[N. Voloshkin article: "The Economic Front of Our Defense"]

[Text] Perceiving with alarm that time, in its natural movement, is on socialism's side, imperialist circles are nonetheless unwilling to accept this main trend in world development. "This is why," K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "they are striving to conduct international affairs by acting from a position of strength and trying to disrupt the law-governed march of history. Hence, their unprecedentedly large-scale arms programs."

The imperialists are trying to resolve three tasks simultaneously by cranking up war preparations. In the first place, they persistently carry out comprehensive material preparations for aggressive wars, perceiving them as a means of attaining political goals. Second, the bourgeois states ensure that the monopolies connected with the military-industrial complex earn billion-dollar profits. And third, they bank on undermining the economy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for congressional relations openly declared that the White House is seeking to "...place an additional burden on the economy of the USSR and the other CEMA countries." The President himself, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, is convinced that, by means of "ruinous competition...in developing increasingly terrifying and exotic weapons," he can force the Russians to "submit."

Is It Easy for Us To Respond?

The opponents of socialism deduce the idea of the possibility of economically exhausting the Soviet Union from the single undisputable fact that wars and military matters are distinguished by their exceptionally high cost. Preparations for wars and the wars themselves have always been a heavy burden on the shoulders of peoples -- from the many human lives lost to the colossal budget expenditures and material destruction. Let us recall that the two world wars cost the peoples $1,325 billion. Today, the United States alone expends in a year a sum more than double the annual wartime "norm."

U.S. imperialism holds all the dismal records in the militarization of social life, and primarily the record for the largest military budget in the world. The Pentagon has received about $300 billion for fiscal 1985. The satisfaction of its militarist appetites in 1985-1989 will cost the treasury almost $2 trillion!

The arms race that has been unleashed by the imperialists requires countermeasures by the socialist states. This is why military production, armed forces, and military expenditures, which certainly do not stem from the intrinsic nature of socialism, are inevitably a component of the socialist economic system and inevitably entail significant expenditures of material, human, and financial resources.

In today's conditions, the question of the size of the Soviet Union's military efforts acquires not only great economic, but also serious political significance. Bourgeois propaganda strives to prove that neither the USSR's military efforts nor its military expenditures are inferior in scale to America's and that they pursue the same goals. Is this really so?

Taking the military expenditures of the United States and the USSR in terms of annual budget appropriations, the difference between them is visible even to the naked eye.

The totally different principles of manning and deploying the armed forces, determining the price of military output, and supplying the army with all it needs, let alone in difference in the taks resolved through military budget funds, naturally mean that U.S. military expeditures exceed Soviet expenditures by a considerable margin and even many times over. (For more details see "Conversation With a Reader," NOVOYE VREMYA No 23, 1984.)

The conclusion about the parity of the two states' military efforts is also essentially untenable. Its originators deliberately ignore two important facts. The first one is associated with the aggressive nature of the policy and practice of the imperialist powers. The frequent use of the American Armed Forces far beyond U.S. borders involves enormous expenditures. The USSR's economy is not burdened by such expenses. The second one stems from the difference between our countries' economic systems. In capitalist society, the basically irrational military expenditures become twice as irrational. The development and production of new types of weapons are increasingly often dictated not by the army's real needs, but by the military-industrial complex' pursuit of orders and profits. Hence, the sometimes unjustified replacement of some types of equipment and weapons by others and the wasteful utilization of society's scientific and economic potential. Of course, the Soviet Union is forced to take countermeasures to supply its Armed Forces with everything they need. But our efforts do not go beyond the bounds of what is required to ensure defense, and our economic system makes it possible to do this more rationally.

On the other hand, the reader may think, if the Soviet Union needs "only" R17 billion a year to ensure the due level of defense capability, as the budget shows, is not the burden of the arms race rather light?

We make no secret of the fact that our country achieves military-strategic equilibrium as a factor in deterring [sderzhivaniye] American aggression not just by means of the funds appropriated for the Ministry of Defense out of the state budget. The equilibrium is ultimately ensured by all components of our system and the real advantages possessed by socialism. Nevertheless, considerable efforts have to be made in order to effectively implement these advantages in the defense sphere. Constant efforts, and in all spheres. It was no accident that M.V. Frunze wrote back in the twenties: "Before each new undertaking, be it economic, cultural or any other, we must always ask ourselves: How will the results of this undertaking accord with the cause of ensuring the country's defense?"

The systematic diversion of material, human, and financial resources to the needs of defense undoubtedly affects the country's economy. Nevertheless, the hope of socialism's opponents that it is possible to stifle the USSR economically is untenable both theoretically and practically.

Wishful Thinking

Overestimation of the United States' superiority over the Soviet Union in terms of several economic indicators, such as the size of global social product and the level of social labor productivity, underlies Washington's policy of exhausting the Soviet economy in the process of the competition called the arms race.

However, the following must be borne in mind.

In the first place, socialism embarked on the competition with capitalism from an extremely low starting point. Furthermore, for almost 20 years the Soviet Union developed while either preparing to meet outside attacks, repulsing such attacks, or rebuilding a war-ravaged economy.

Under such conditions, as for example during the "cold war" years, we were forced to resolve many questions by placing a greater relative emphasis than we would have liked on extensive factors of development. Hence the lag that has still not been eliminated in the technical equipment of certain types of production and the difference that partly persists in the levels of social labor productivity. Although, when speaking of this, it should not be forgotten that there are sector indicators as well as national ones. The socialist economic system makes it possible to achieve higher indicators in the most important sectors which, for obvious reasons, include military production.

Second, the facts show that the growth rates for all the most important economic indicators are higher in the USSR than in the United States. In 1951-1983, for example, the average annual rates of social labor productivity growth stood at 6.1 percent in the USSR, and only 2 percent in the United States. Consequently, the level of labor productivity in the USSR's industry, as a proportion of that in the United States, increased from 30 percent to over 55 percent in the same period.

Now the Soviet Union surpasses the United States in the production of a whole range of most important industrial products. They include petroleum and iron ore extraction, cast iron and steel smelting, the production of cement, mineral fertilizers, tractors, and metal cutting machine tools....

The concept of exhausting the Soviet Union economically is based in particular on the premise that, in developing the military sectors, the socialist countries will be forced to postpone the solution of some vitally important questions of the population's well-being. People in the West believe that socialism's magnetic force will consequently wane and antisocialist elements will be activated, but are there any grounds for such suppositions?

The Things We Will Not Forgo

There is no doubt that the arms race hinders the solution of many questions. And Soviet people understand this. But for the sake of preserving life on earth and socialism as a system they are prepared to undergo any hardships and privations. Evidence of this is provided by the letters arriving at the party Central Committee suggesting that the work week be extended and that a fund for the country's defense be established. Expressing thanks to Soviet people for this, K.U. Chernenko noted that "...our economic potential and the new technical means that enhance the effectiveness of defense enable us to reliably ensure the security of the Soviet state and its allies without taking the suggested measures."

By contrast, military appropriations in states under the capitalist system are financed to an ever-increasing extent by funds meant for socioeconomic programs, taxation of the population, and state borrowing. The Pentagon's appetites have brought about a situation in which it is planned by 1986 to cut programs as follows by comparison with the 1980 plans: the funding of the children's food program by 55 percent, expenditure on creating jobs for young people by 100 percent, and the development of public transport facilities by 96 percent. Cuts in aid to the needy already totaled 110.2 billion dollars in 1981-1984.

The Soviet Union, while ensuring the proper level of defense capability, has not canceled or postponed a single one of the planned measures to improve citizens' well-being over the last 10-15 years. Furthermore, even in today's quite tense conditions, the party and the government have found ways to appropriate more than R11 billion to implement the reform of secondary education and to reduce retail prices for the fourth time in the last 18 months, thus enabling the population to benefit by more than R9 billion.

What about the hardships and problems? They really do exist. But they are nothing like the way they look from Washington.

History's lessons

The entire march of history would seem to eloquently prove that all the steps taken by imperialism in its struggle against socialism have failed to produce results. One could recall the fruitless end to the attempted intervention by 14 states against the young Soviet republic. Yet even before the start of the devastating World War I, tsarist Russia's level of industrial output was eight times lower than that of the United States. During the war years it fell by almost another one-third. However, the young state had its own special measures and criteria. The country on which the imperialist intervention and blockade inflicted such terrible damage not only withstood, but also constructed within a short historical time what it had planned: the socialist society.

The misinterpretation of economic data also misled Hitlerite Germany and the other imperialist powers, which were pushing it into war against the USSR, during World War II.

Although it had 3-5 times less pig iron, coal, steel, and electricity than Germany and the German-occupied countries, the Soviet Union's wartime production of aircraft was 1.4 times greater, that of self-propelled artillery pieces and medium- and large-caliber guns was 1.8 times greater, and that of mortars was 5 times greater. The Soviet Union proved the inexhaustible might of the socialist state.

The "cold war" started soon after World War II. You might think it would have been hard to find a more favorable time for imposing on the Soviet Union a way of acting that was suitable to the imperialists. On the one hand, we had a war-ravaged country whose industrial development, even according to the most modest estimates, had been set back 7-9 years. On the other hand, there was the United States, on whose territory not a single bomb exploded during the war years and whose industrial output had risen considerably.

It is possible to judge how difficult it was for the Soviet Union not to fall behind the United States in the race to acquire nuclear weapons -- a race forced upon it -- by the fact that even 5 years after the war, in 1950, the USSR's national income was only 31 percent of America's and its industrial output was under 30 percent. Nevertheless, by mobilizing its available resources, the Soviet Union liquidated the U.S. monopoly in nuclear arms. The other, conventional, types of weapons were also developed successfully and quickly.

At the same time, the party and the government did not forget the improvement of Soviet people's standard of living. Retail prices were systematically reduced, capital and housing construction was proceeding at unprecedented rates, health services and education were developing. We also gave as much assistance as we could to our friends, the states that had embarked on the path of building socialism.

In short, despite the obviously adverse conditions and the unfavorable figures, we held out. We did not fall behind the main opponent and in some spheres, such as the peaceful conquest of space for example, even overtook him.

Unfortunately, history's lessons are hard to learn for those who have set themselves the goal of obstructing the peoples' advance along the path of building communism. Furthermore, in my view, the present-day correlation of forces in the world and the successes scored by world socialism render the following question perfectly legitimate: Will the American economy withstand the arms race which the United States is forcing on the socialist states, on its allies, and simultaneously on itself?

In Its Own Backyard

The effect of militarization on the capitalist economy is highly diverse and contradictory. One thing, however, is beyond any doubt: The contradictions within the capitalist economy do not diminish, but actually sharpen still further with each new spiral of the arms race and the emergence of new military programs.

The incessant growth of the U.S. national debt -- already in excess of the astronomical sum of 1.4 trillion dollars -- is a direct effect of the arms race. This debt is continuing to grow swiftly, despite all the promises by the Reagan administration. This is understandable -- after all, the inordinate military expenditure forces the planning of considerable deficits in each year's budget.

The expenditure on war preparation is advantageous for the major private ownership entrepreneurs and primarily the respresentatives of the military-industrial complex. Despite all the talk about the favorable influence of military production on the economy, including the growth of employment among the population, things are different in practice. Stagnation and decline are the lot of the industrial sectors outside the group of military-oriented ones, while some of the traditional civilian production sectors are downright impoverished. Serious long-term difficulties are being experienced by the U.S. automobile and steel industries, agricultural machine building, manufacture of construction materials and equipment, and freight, road, and air transport.

The history of relations between capitalism and socialism began with claims about "Soviet Russia's weakness." Now the whole world hears from the biggest imperialist power alarmed voices talking of the growing Soviet "might" and menacing "Soviet threat." Just as they failed to understand our real economic and military strength in the past, they are unwilling to soberly appraise world socialism's potential in the present. Pursuing their class interests, they are diligently fanning the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and at the same time that of the possibility of exhausting the Soviet Union economically. No one is perturbed by the fact that things do not add up in their approach.

Our economic potential is oriented not toward military needs and confrontation, but toward ensuring people's well-being. And should anyone decide to test it in some other way, let him study history more carefully.

BORDERGUARD PATROLS DEFEND FAR EAST FISHING ZONE

PM081253 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 p 4

[V. Fridyev "Report From Aboard a Patrol Boat": "The Tricks Were No Use"]

[Text] Red Banner Pacific Ocean Border District -- "Full speed ahead!" -- the boat's commander orders into the intercom microphone.

The hull of the patrol boat trembles with the roar of the engines. The signal flags, fluttering in the wind, convey the message: "Stop your ship immediately!" But the poaching schooner does not comply. Its name, home port, and registration number are covered up by bits of tarpaulin.

Hundreds of foreign vessels fish every year within the 200-mile economic zone off the Far Eastern shores of the Soviet Union. Most of them have official permits authorizing them to fish there. But there are also pirates. There is no other word to describe those who violate Soviet laws and deplete our fish stocks. Stealthily, under cover of ocean mists, at night or in stormy weather, the poachers try to steal as much valuable fish as possible. They hope to go unpunished.

But now, approaching the nimble schooner, the borderguards on the patrol boat Chukotka were fully determined to apprehend the poachers.

"What we need is a good wave to wash off the 'mask'!" the signalman said.

"Wash off," the boat's commander, Captain Second Rank E. Aladinskiy, repeated thoughtfully. And suddenly he had a brainstorm. New commands rang out over the ship intercom. Seamen N. Vargulya came running onto the upper bridge deck.

The captain of the poaching schooner decided for some reason that the borderguards would not take action against him. But suddenly the Chukotka veered sharply to one side and the ship's propeller threw up a high, foaming bow-wave, boosted by a jet from the ship's firefighting pump -- Vargulya saw to that. It lifted the tarpaulin covering and the schooner's registration number became clearly visible.

The poaching cost the owner of the vessel dear; he had to pay a hefty fine. Incidentally, the struggle against violators does not consist exclusively or even frequently of successful chases, but involves routine and often monotonous work which demands great vigilance.

Communication over the radio or by means of flag signals, lowering a launch with an inspection group, checking documents, inspecting the vessel. There are several such inspections every day, small wonder if people get tired and relax their vigilance. But this is exactly what the captains of certain foreign schooners are waiting for.

"Here are the documents," one of them said calmly on meeting Fisheries Inspector V. Tostikhin, Lieutenant Captain V. Ivanov, Petty Officer Yu. Bugrov, Senior Seamen N. Shimkov, and Seamen S. Kozlov and A. Yerofeyev. "There is no catch. We have only just started fishing. The holds are empty."

This should have been the time to say good-bye and return to the patrol boat. But according to the ship's log, the captain's "only just" amounted to 4 days. And this was a fishing area. Would they burn fuel for so long for nothing? It was hard to believe...

"Comrade Lieutenant Captain," Petty Officer Bugrov's voice came from the deck. "There has been no rain or storm, but the nets are wet. I asked them to remove them, but they pretend that they do not understand...."

"Order your crew to remove the nets!" -- Ivanov resolutely told the captain of the schooner.

Under the nets a hatch leading to a secret hold was discovered and the hold was full of brightly colored containers of frozen crab and shrimps. And it was the closed season here.

Other patrol boats got to know about the secret compartment discovered by the Chukotka's borderguards. The crews began to take a closer look at the structure of the vessels they were checking and discovered secret compartments on several more schooners....

I accompanied the boat commander E. Aladinskiy to one of the seamen's cabin.

I looked respectfully at the strong, smart boys. In less than 3 years they had managed to return to the state more than R2 million worth of hard currency. The borderguards are reliably protecting our country's political and economic interests in the USSR's economic zone.